LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,158—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent,

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	5th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.I. ARABIA (I)	8000	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 158

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,378	21st Nov., 189 .

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 9, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	19th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
AGHALIEN	4,049	Lidin.	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 18th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

F. FISCHER & Co.,
8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DocBALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4 November, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
WEDDING PRESENTS
AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

—ELECTRO-PLATED— GOODS.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS

ALBUMS

ART METAL WORK.

SILVER and GOLD

—JEWELLERY—

WELL SELECTED PARCELS

Sent on approval to Outstation Customers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6	9
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	8
Monograms only from	5	0
Address one line, Engraved any style	4	0
Address two lines, Engraved any style	6	0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour do.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3	0
100 Ladies' printed and plate engraved	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE HAT OF THE SEASON

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S "DOUGLAS."

SOFT HOMBURG FELT	BLACK BEAVER SILVER GREY	Rs. 10-8, CASH

SMART, LIGHT, COMFORTABLE.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT **XMAS** TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P" ,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S" ,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O" ,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R" ,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H" ,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S.S. **INDIA** { PASSENGERS ARRIVING

ARE invited to inspect our stock of

HELMETS—SUN PROOF.

KHAKI REGULATION,	WHITE SHIKAR,	GREY FELT "DRESS,
Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 10-8.	Rs., 18-8.

ASQUITH & LORD, HATTERS, OUTFITTERS, &c. { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE:

BRUSH THE HAIR THOROUGHLY.

SPRINKLE THE DOUCHE ON COPIOUSLY.

THOROUGHLY BRUSH THE HAIR.

THE WONDERFULLY refreshing effect can only be realised by experience. It is the safest, surest and best

HAIR RESTORER EXTANT.

EACH BOTTLE is fitted with a suitable sprinkler stopper. The douche is a

BRIGHT PALE GOLDEN FLUID,

DELICATELY PERFUMED,

HAVING NO SEDIMENT

it can be applied without any trouble. You have not even to shake the bottle.

GUARANTEED FREE from lead, sulphur, paraffine or any mineral product, whatever and to be a purely vegetable compound.

Rs. 1-8, and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

IN CASES OF OBSTINATE COUGH OR CHEST TROUBLE, KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WILL be found to provide a Remedy suited to the Palate of the most delicate invalid or child, yet retaining all the Nourishing and Curative powers of the FINEST NORWEGIAN OIL. BEING MOST PALATABLE, can be taken by patients quite unable to digest the Oil. ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE. It is superior to the imported Emulsions now so prominently before the public.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TEETH LIKE FINE PEARLS.
KEMP'S SUPARI (OR ARECA) NUT TOOTH PASTE

Gives the best results. It is a splendid preservative for the Teeth and Gums.

ANTISEPTIC AND ELEGANTLY PERFUMED,

Whilst its cleansing properties are unequalled.

Re. 1 per large Pot.

This preparation will be found superior to imported articles, being always fresh and in fine CONDITION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 508 CASES RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana, in the godown of the Bombay Company, Limited, on account of the underwriters,

Ex s.s. Caledonia.

508 cases Russian kerosine oil, "Anchor" brand, saved from prow No. 3074 foundered in the harbour.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Elphinstone Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, lamps, table ornaments, gentlemen's pneumatic bicycle, etc., the property of C. McIntyre, Esq.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods, carriages, horses, and the following:—Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, cottage harmonium by Scoudy, Chubb's lock safe by Whithers, marble tables, sideboard, hat and bookstands, dressing and wash hand tables, mirror door almyra, chest of drawers, iron bed stead, clothes press, mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons.

1 D B P L gun by Midland, in case.

AT 2 P.M.

1 brand new lady's bicycle by William Copper, London, Dunlop pneumatic tyres.
1 brand new gent's pneumatic bicyle.
1 brand new lady's bicycle with Dunlop pneumatic tyres.
1 lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 strong and light victoria.
1 handsome vis-a-vis.
1 serviceable office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 1ST CARPENTER LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Dayakore, widow of Ghelabhai Dulabdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damoder Harichandjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of April, 1885, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or three compartments of a dwelling house, situate on the southern side of 1st Carpenter Lane, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1722, new No. 2352, and old Survey No. 508, and new Survey No. 5145, and by Collector of House Assessment under No. 38 and bounded on the east by the property of Balcrishna Harichand, on the west by the property of Nanabhai Balajee, on the south by the respective properties of Bala Casinath and Ramchandra Narayen, and on the north by the said 1st. Carpenter Lane and are now and have been for many years past in the occupation of the said Damoder Harichundrajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF CORN GRINDING AND BISCUIT MAKING MACHINERY, ALSO ENGINE, BOILER, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Callias Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, the following machinery, consisting of a 25 nominal H. P. high pressure beam engine, 2 Cornish boilers, 20ft. long, 8ft. diameter, one biscuit making machinery set complete, Universal dough mixing machine, large silk dressing machine, bolting machine, separating machine, winnowing machine shafting, hangers, plumber's blocks, etc.

The above machinery is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, sewing machine, toy box, American organ, kerosine stove, brass standing lamps, single-seated brougham with waler horse and harness, etc., the property of Dr. Dallas.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TELESCOPE, IRON SAFE, TRICYCLE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. A. Rule, consisting of chest of drawers, wearing apparel, tin trunk, tricycle, books, stands, ring, &c.

The effects of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, consisting of boxes of surgical instruments, telescope, iron safe with stand, tin box, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA KNOWN AS "TRIO COTTAGE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow known as "Trio Cottage," standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the island of Colaba, within the Presidency of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 997 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the seashore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the high road leading to the lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground or Dinbai, widow of Rostomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and on or towards the south by the property of Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, 13, Church Gate Street, Solicitors for the vendors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALTOGETHER BRAND NEW SPINNING & PREPARATORY MACHINERY

Of the well-known Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester. At the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., constituent Attorneys and Agents for Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises of the abovementioned Mill, at Ahmedabad, in one or more lots, as may be found convenient, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.

The Spinning and Preparatory machinery consisting of about 10,800 spindles, 12 drawing frames, 4 slubbing frames, 6 intermediate frames, 12 roving frames, and 30 twist ring spinning frames and a lot of accessories.

The whole of the above 64 machines are made by the well-known Manufacturers, Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, and they are brand new machinery altogether.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser and the balance will be payable within three weeks from the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the office in old Oriental Bank Buildings, or to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property is on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th November, 1897. Auctioneers.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of Japanese curiosities at Medow Street, Fort, will be resumed to-day at 1 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and black wood french-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussel carpets, &c., the property of A. Hullalia, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—
2 Dozen binoculars in fancy velvet bags.
4 Gas chan diliers.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted circular brougham suitable for single or pair.
1 powerful grey Arab, 14-2, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness, believed sound.
2 Britannia pneumatic tyred lady's bicycle and one gentleman's bicycle.
1 bay waler, about 15 hands, broken to saddle and harness. The property of D. Gostling, Esq.—
1 handsome light landau, now on view at DeSouza's Coach Factory, Gowalia Tank Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 106 of 1891.
Settiba Ballaram........................Plaintiff.
vs.
Bhunabai, widow........................Defendant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT CAMATTEEPOORA.

Under instructions from Bai Bhunabai, the sole surviving executrix of the Will of the late Ramjee Settiba, deceased, the following properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1897, at 3 p.m., at the respective premises, by Messrs. BENNET & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at their office, No. 47, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

PROPERTY No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or building standing thereon, situate on north side of Camatteepoora 3rd Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 56 square yards, and assessed under ward E and bearing ward No. 1209, and Street No. 81 and bounded on the east by another property of the late Ramji Sittaba, on the west by the property of Goolam Hoossein, on the north by a sweeper's gully, and on the south by Camatteepoora 3rd Street, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of 2nd Camatteepoora Street, containing by admeasurement 47 square yards, assessed by the Municipality under Ward E and bearing Ward No. 1104 and Street Nos. 41-43, and bounded on the east by property of Hajee Esmail, on the west by the property of Ramsett Govindoo, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said 2nd Camatteepoora Street, and which said premises now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of 3rd Camatteepoora Street, assessed by the Municipality under Ward E and bearing ward No. 1272, and street No. 70, containing by a admeasurement 61 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's gullty, on the West by the property of Gungaram Vunjari, on the north by the said Camatteepoora 3rd Street, and on the south by the property of Thucker, Tricumdas Hemraj, and which said premises are now and have been for some time past in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Camatteepoora 3rd Street, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1216, and Street No. 73, containing by admeasurement 62 square yards or there abouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Nagnath Rajaram, on the west by the property of Najubai, on the north by a sweepers passage, and on the south by the said Camatteepoora 3rd Street, and which said premises are now and were for some time past in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate on the north side of 3rd Camatteepoora Street, assessed by the Municipality under Ward E and bearing ward No. 1228, and Street No. 79, containing by admeasurement 40 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property Nagabai, on the west by the property of Lingabai, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Camatteepoora 3rd Street, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Camatteepoora 3rd Street, containing by admeasurement 35 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward E and bearing ward No. 1230 and Street No. 85, and bounded on the east by the property of Lingabai, on the west by the property of Ramjee Settiba, on the north by a sweeper's passages and on the south by the said Camatteepoora 3rd Street, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of 3rd Camatteepoora Street, containing by admeasurement 32 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward E and bearing ward No 1231 and street No. 35, and bounded on the east by the property of Lingabai, on the west by the vacant land of Venkoo Baloo, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Camatteepoora 3rd Street, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate in the middle of 7 and 8 Camatteepoora Street, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Vude Raiappa, on the west by the property of Abdoolla Lall Mahomed, on the north by the Camatteepoora 8th Street, and on the south by the Camatteepoora 7th Street, and which said land is now in the possession of the vendor and her tenants.

PROPERTY No. 9.

All that piece of vacant land situate on the north side of Camatteepoora 3rd Street, containing by admeasurement 22 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the property of Venkoo Balloo, on the north by the property of Madho Venjari, and on the south by the Camatteepoora, 3rd Street, and which said land is now in the possession of the vendor.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th November, 1897.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the New Rules the COLLEGE COURSE COMMENCED on the 1st instant, but FRESH MEN will be ADMITTED up till 3rd January, 1898.

A Copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application to the Undersigned.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

9th November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES (COUNTRY PRODUCE.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st December for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce), etc., required by the Company during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1898.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and sent in accompanied separately by deposit of Rs. 100, for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail for feiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Ag. Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1897.

In the Matter of the Estate of SORABJI NOWROJI COOPER, Deceased, Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1896, of the Legislative Council of India entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees "Powers Act 1896."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the Estate of the abovenamed Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 8th day of July, 1897, and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay, was on the 27th day of September, 1897, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI SORABJI COOPER, BARJORJI SORABJI COOPER, BARJORJI PALLONJI, MEHERJI PALLONJI and DOSSABHOY COWASJI PATEL, all of Bombay, Parsees, the Executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in the particulars of their Claims within one month from this date to the undersigned at their office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they the said Executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Deceased's Estate or having property belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1897.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 80·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirasing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should posess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

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THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund........................$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „	6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s
WHISKY.
(IN BOTTLES.) DUMPY
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs.	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs.	14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	5
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	26
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	6

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Half-yearly .... „	29	Half-yearly .... „	11
Quarterly .... „	16	Quarterly .... „	18
Monthly .... „	6	Monthly	6-6

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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do. .... „	3-8
Third do. .... „	2-6
Fourth and succeeding insertions............	As. 2 per line

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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line............ „	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum............Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	18
Half-Yearly............ „	6	Half-yearly .... „	[illegible]
Quarterly .... „	3	Quarterly .... „	[illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-45m., 6-50a. Low water, 0-59a.
P. and O. s. s. India, with English mails of the 5th instant, due to arrive, daylight.
Arrival of the Transport Dunera.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chanda entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this evening.

ARMY ORDERS.—There will be a Brigade Parade fo Infantry, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant.—A Massed Band practice of all the Bands in Garrison will be held at the Esplanade Bandstand, under the Adjutant, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m.

REPORTED THEFT AT KAZEE SYED STREET.—Jagjivan Nathoo, a muccadum, residing at Mandvie, has reported to the police that on Sunday last he placed currency notes, amounting to Rs. 100 in a box kept in his pehdi at Kazee Syed Street, and locked it and that on opening the box on the following morning he discovered the notes missing.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Duet (Cornet solo)	Lied	Ulrich.
Chorus and Cavatina (Alto Horn solo)	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan.
Galop	Berlin	Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD AT KALYAN.—A durbar was held at Kalyan, a few days ago, for the purpose of presenting Khan Sahib Dr. R. R. Dadina with the sanad of his Khan Saheb, conferred upon him by the Government of India for meritorious services performed in connection with plague prevention in Kalyan. There was a large assemblage, and the Collector of Thana, Mr. Barrow, in a eulogistic speech, reviewed the services of Dr. Dadina, to whose intelligence and energy much of the immunity of Kalyan from plague was due. The Khan Sahib in reply said he would have had no success in his efforts but for the co-operation of Mr. Logan, the late Collector, and Mr. Shepherd, the Assistant Collector.

DEATH OF A MARWAREE LEADER.—The death of Mr. Thakersey Gungaram, took place, at his family residence at Kalbadavie, on Wednesday night. Deceased was the head of the Fatehpur Marwaris in Bombay, and the recognized leader of that community. He was a Justice of the Peace, which honour was conferred on him six years ago. He had been opium broker to the well-known firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. ever since its foundation. Deceased was a very philanthropic gentleman, having given large sums of money from time to time for the good of his co-religionists and others, and he also founded a Pinjrapole at his native place, Fatehpur. He was seventy-five years old at the time of his death, and the large number of people at his funeral testified to his influence and position in the community.

FATAL INJURY TO A WOOD-CUTTER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Luximon Janoo, aged thirty years, a labourer employed in the service of Dossabhoy Kikaji, a builder, and residing in his master's premises at Gilder Street. In the afternoon, about eight days ago, the deceased was engaged in splitting wood, and while pulling a plank, a splinter ran into the big toe of his right foot. The splinter was removed by a barber and some household remedies were applied. Deceased continued his work until three days ago, when lock-jaw set in and he was unable to swallow anything. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity and he died on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus following the accidental wound on the toe was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Mango Ladowji, a Hindu, lately a servant in the employ of Lala Manaji, a coach-builder of Trimbuck Parashram Street, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft, as a servant, of currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 241, belonging to his master. During the absence of the complainant from home, on Tuesday last, the accused broke open his box, and having abstracted the property, absconded with it. The complainant reported the matter to the police, and the accused was arrested on the following evening at Mahim by policeman No. 280G, with the property worth Rs. 224 in his possession. Pleading guilty to the charge, the accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

EXCITING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About a quarter to 2 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Narayandas Vithaldas, a merchant, residing at Kalbadavie, was driving in his shigram along Nishanpada Road, when the horse took fright at some music which was being played on the verandah of a house, where a wedding party had assembled. It bolted along the road, knocking down in its career three persons and colliding with some fencing put up by the Municipal authorities, breaking three lamps, before the animal could be got under proper control. The injured persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination two of them were found to have sustained a few slight injuries only and were allowed to go home after treatment; but the third person, a woman, named Bhagoobai, aged fifty-five years, who was found to have sustained fracture of six of her ribs on the left side, was detained for treatment. She is now in a very critical state. The owner and the driver of the carriage miraculously escaped unhurt. The damage done to the horse and the conveyance is very trifling.

FATALLY INJURED BY A CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ragoo Sadoo, aged twelve years, a coal labourer, residing with his father at Carnac Bunder. About half-past 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the deceased was riding in a cart, containing bags of sugar, towards Mallet Bunder, when suddenly the cart jolted, and deceased was thrown out in front of one of the wheels. The driver tried his utmost to pull up, but could not do so until the wheel came in contact with the back part of the deceased's head. The driver got off the cart, and having pushed it back with the assistance of a townsman extricated Ragoo, who was then bleeding from his nose and was quite unconscious. He was placed in a gharry and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had sustained a compound transverse fracture of the lower part of the occipital bone and a large flap wound of the scalp, about four inches long, exposing the bone. His lower jaw had also been fractured, and there were abrasions on the right shoulder and on the chest. He never came to himself again, and died on the following day. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the skull, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

A MARWAREE IN PURSUIT OF HIS ROBBER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good prosecuted Habib Khan Garryb Khan, a Mahomedan of noted character, on a charge of theft of four pieces of gold, of the value of Rs. 24, belonging to Jessa Cadim, a Marwaree, having his shop in Cursetji Sukiaji Street. On the 15th instant, the accused went to the complainant's shop and said he wished to purchase a silver ring. The Marwaree gave him a ring, which the accused returned, saying that its pattern would not meet with his approval. The complainant then went into the inner room of the shop and the accused taking advantage of his absence picked up five pieces of gold from a crucible and absconded. The complainant, however, appeared in time to notice the theft and chased the thief, who in his rapid career, threw away four pieces of gold and made his way towards the Grant Road. The accused jumped over the wall of the Grant Road cemetery, but before he could make his exit through the gate, the Marwaree, who had been closely following him, overtook him and gave him in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for a term of one year.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Gadhgil, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed Subordinate Judge at Moodbad, in the Thana District, vice Mr. Subbaji Seshghir Fadnis, proceeded on leave.—The session cases of the Alibag (Kolaba) zilla are being tried by Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Thana, from Monday last.—The bubonic plague at Panvel is reported to be on the decrease now. Dr. N. P. Shemain, the plague authority, and his assistant, Mr. A. F. Jenner, have exerted themselves very much to stamp out the epidemic at that place. The mamlatdar and head karkun of Panvel are also indefatigable in giving necessary assistance to Dr. Shemain. Dead rats are still said to be found in the principal streets of the town of Panvel.—On the 30th ultimo, a reading-room and library was opened in connection with the N. C. Literary Society and Social Club at Charae, with great pomp and ceremony by the members of the club, under the patronage of the Rev. Michael Pereira, Roman Catholic Vicar of Thana. Mr. Joseph Francis De Cunha was nominated honorary secretary of the institution.—At a public meeting, held in the school-room, last week, at Bowday, in Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana Collectorate, Mr. Jahangirjibhoy Cooverjee Taraporewalla gave a lecture on primary education, in Marathi, which was much appreciated by the members of the meeting. Asum Bhaskar Raojee Patel thanked the lecturer in a few appropriate words and dwelt upon the literature of Marathi language at great length.—Dr. K. R. Kirtikar will join the Plague Committee as soon as he returns to Thana, early in December next. The men of this place had to suffer great trouble before obtaining clear bills of health from the Plague Authority, in order to proceed to Bombay by the railway trains.—Mr. F. A. Moos grants passes to persons intending to travel by rail, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning and from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon only, on account of the pressure of his daily routine.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT IN A CASE OF OPIUM SMUGGLING.

IMPERATRIX vs. KEDARI WALAD GOPALSING.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. D. K. Dhodapker, first class magistrate of Mudha, on the 26th February last, the accused being charged with abetment of offences punishable under section 9 of Act of 1878, and section 109 of the Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, with Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, appeared for the accused.

One Ghasi walad Nandram was charged with having imported in an iron safe opium weighing about 74 lbs. and 38 1-2 tolas by railway from Badnagar, a railway station on the Rajputana Malwa Railway, to the railway station at Madha on the G. I. P. Railway, between the 9th and 20th February 1897; and the appellant in this case was charged with having abetted accused No. 1 in doing the said act. The complainant Jagstsing, on receiving information about the intended despatch by railway of an iron safe containing opium, came to Madha on the 13th February last. The iron safe arrived by a goods train at Madha on the 10th idem about 7 p. m. from Badnagar railway station. The complainant, a deputy inspector in the Thagee department, stayed in the dhurmshalla near the railway station. On the night of the 18th February, the appellant went to the station to make enquiries regarding the safe, and said he had come to receive it. On the following afternoon, he again went to the station to receive delivery of the safe, and produced the key and railway receipt. The station master took charge of them, and went out for a few minutes to call a constable and the complainant. Before he returned to the front office, the appellant had disappeared, taking the key and the receipt. He was brought back and pointed out the first accused, who was there, as being the owner of the opium. Accused No. 1 was taken into custody. The safe was opened, and the opium was found in a gunny piece. The magistrate convicted the first accused, Ghasi Nandram, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, or further imprisonment for four months; while the second accused, the appellant, was acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Parsons in giving his decision, said: Unless the accused knew of the contents of this box, it is impossible to see why he should have so busied himself in trying to get delivery of it. It was not assigned to his name. If he was an innocent helper, why should he not have said so; why should he have run away with the key and receipt? Why should he tear up the receipt? Why too should he have given false names? His defence is a denial of the whole of the acts with which he is charged. We convict the accused of the offence charged and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default of payment to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said This is an appeal by Government under Section 417 from a sentence of acquittal and discharge passed by the First Class Magistrate (Subordinate Judge) of Madha in the Sholapur district, on one Kedari bin Gopalsing. This Kedari was tried along with another person named Ghasi, who was convicted by the Magistrate under Section 9 of the Opium Act 1 of 1878, but Kedari was acquitted of the charge of abetment of the same offence, chiefly on the ground that it was not shown that he knew that the iron safe contained smuggled opium. The Magistrate in his judgment states (1) that accused Kedari made inquiries of Kashinath for the iron safe, and (2) at Kashinath's desire he produced the key and the receipt. (3) Kedari also advanced the excess charge to accused No. 1 to enable him to take delivery of the safe. (4) It was also proved that accused gave out three different names. These circumstances, when put together, were, in the Magistrate's opinion, such as to show that Kedari aided the other accused in the commission of the offence, and yet relying on a ruling of the court, he held that as the prosecution did not prove that Kedari was aware of the contents of smuggled opium in the iron safe, it was not safe to convict Kedari of abetment. The ruling referred to only laid down the general principle, the application of which must vary with the facts of each case. The point we have to consider on appeal is whether the evidence justifies the inference that Kedari aided his principal with full knowledge of the contents of the iron safe. Over and above the circumstances noted in the Magistrate's Judgment, there are other facts proved by direct evidence and inferences suggested by the conduct of the accused, which, in our opinion, leave no room for doubt that Kedari aided his principal with full knowledge of the smugled contents of the iron safe (1) The principal offender was a stranger at Madha, while Kedari was known there to the Railway men and to Kashinath, the broker. (2) If Kashinath and the Station Master are to be believed, and their evidence seems reliable as there is nothing in the case to show that they bear any grudge towards Kedari, the latter was the principal person in the matter of claiming the delivery of the safe. He made the inquiry if the box had arrived. He produced the key and the receipt and he advanced the excess charge. When suspicions were roused, he was the person who tore the receipt, and r[illegible] himself scarce with the key, and had to be arrested. All this conduct is inconsistent with the supposition that Kedari lent his good offices to the principal offender in ignorance of the true nature of the contents of the safe. (3) It further appears that Kashinaths' services had been utilised by Kedari for taking delivery of another iron safe in 1896. It is not shown that the safe also contained smuggled opium, but the evidence is useful as showing that Kedari was well known to Kashinath, and had dealings with him. 4. Kedari does not set up the defence of want of knowledge. He denies everything and thereby strengthens the case against himself. For all these reasons we feel satisfied that accused Kedari aided the principal offender with full knowledge of the contents of the smuggled opium in the iron safe. We reverse the order of acquittal and sentence accused Kedari to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default of payment to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

For the reasons above given, their lordships reversed the order of acquittal and sentenced the appellant Kedari to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A BENE-ISRAEL MILITARY OFFICER.

BOMBAY Jewry has suffered a heavy and lamentable loss by the untimately death, on November 10th, of Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadoor Moses Benjamin J. P. at the age of sixty-seven years, after twenty-eight hours' sickness from paralysis. In him an interesting personality has passed away. While a youth, he joined the 12th Bombay N. I. as a recruit, and rising by dint of industry and intellectual capacity through all the different branches of a non-commisioned officer was gazetted a commissioned officer (Jemadar) in 1861. In 1865 he was made a Subedar, in which capacity he superintended the work of regimental lines, then in erection at Dharwar, which be carried out very economically. In February 1873 he was promoted to Subedar-Major, November 1878 to Bahadoor, and in June 1881 to Sirdar Bahadoor. While a non-commissioned officer, he was entrusted with the heavy and responsible duty of watching over the wives and families of European officers of the regiments left at Deesa during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. His excellent services at this crisis were eulogised by many European officers of the 12th Regiment. He served the army for over thirty-two years, during which time he always bore an unblemished character and was noted for the zealous discharge of his duty. He was a very intelligent officer, had an excellent knowledge of English, Marathi, and Hindustani languages, was a first rate accountant, had excellent knowledge of the drill-book and a good word of command, could manœuvre a battalion well, and was very useful in the regiment. Taking into consideration his meritorious service in the army, the Government of India appointed him Sirdar Bahadoor and invested him with 1st Class Order of British India. Col. Hogg, acting Brigade-General of the Brigade at Nusserabad, whilst decorating him with this order highly eulogised his long and meritorious services. Sirdar Bahadoor Benjamin was present at the seige and capture of Kotah, the action of Bunass, for which he was awarded medal and clasp, and battle of Meanee. After having served for over thirty-two years he took his pension for the superior rate for which he was very strongly recommended by Col. A. T. Reid commanding 12th Regiment. After he was pensioned he came to Bombay, and the Bene-Israel old synagogne congregation appreciating his high intellectual abilities and business capacities appointed him their chief warden and treasurer, the duties of which posts he discharged to such satisfaction that he was presented with an address from the congregation, this being the first time that a Bene-Israel treasurer was so honoured. In February 1892, the Government of Bombay appointed him a Justice of the Peace. It was at his suggestion that the old synagogue congregation celebrated the centenary of the synagogue in May 1896. By order of the Commanding officer of the District, the Native officers of the 21st Regiment attended at the funeral, and at the desire of Subedar-Major Hyam Benjamin, the Commanding Officer ordered 50 rank and file to also attend at the funeral ceremony. A very large number of the Jewish community was present. He leaves a widow, six sons, and many grandchildren.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bill, No 18 of 1897, has been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council to consolidate and amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882. The Bill comprizes 565 sections, whereof I need concern myself for the present, with only sections 161, 162 and 431.

Sections 161 and 162:—These two sections are closely connected with the manner of investigating cognizable offences by the Police. Under section 161 of the code, now in force, a Police officer is authorized to examine, as a witness, any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case under investigation, and, if he chooses, to reduce the examination into writing. The law, as it now stands, does not make these statements, when reduced into writing, privileged from inspection by the accused, or his agent, nor does it say that he is not entitled to get copies thereof, and it may as well be said here that such statements can legally be received in evidence on behalf of the accused. It is now proposed, by amending section 162 of the Code, to place these statements absolutely beyond the reach of the accused, or his consel, by making them a part of the diary mentioned on section 172 of the code, which diary is not, (as it ought not to be), open to inspection, except in two isolated events, by the accused, nor is he entitled to a copy of any of the entries made therein. If this proposed amendment becomes a part of the existing law, the accused will no longer be able to call for and inspect these statements for the purpose of impeaching the credit of a witness for the prosecution by proof of his previous statement, made to the Police, inconsistent with any part of his evidence, nor will be allowed to put these documents in evidence on his behalf, if he chooses to do so. This change in the law cannot, I think, be otherwise than fraught with danger to the interests of the accused.

One of the most effective facilities which the Indian Evidence Act 1 of 1872 affords to the accused is that contained in section 145 of the Act. That section runs thus:—"A witness may be cross-examined as to his previons statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing . . . but, if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him." It will be seen from this section that before a witness can be cross-examined as to his previous statement which has been reduced into writing, under section 161 of the Code, his attention must be drawn to the portion of that writing by which it is intended to contradict him before the proof the written statement can legally be given in evidence. If the accused or his agent is not allowed to call for and inspect these statements it will be absolutely impossible for him to prove his innocence by showing successfully that a witness who gives evidence against him in the Court, is not worthy of credit, because he has told the police in his previous statement quite a different story.

A consideration of section 161 and 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code leads me to say that the framers of it did not intend to interfere, in any way, with the equitable and just provisions of section 145 of the Evidence Act. Had it been their intention to curtail or encroach upon the privilege accorded to the accused by this section, we should expect it to have been so expressed either in Act X of 1872, or in Act. X of 1882, both of which were passed long after the passing of the Evidence Act of 1872. Both these important enactments (No. 1 of 1872 and X of 1882), have been in force throughout the whole of British India for the last fifteen years, and so far as I am aware, no instances of failure of justice have occurred, to justify such a material change in the law in respect to the subject under consideration. If this has been the case, where is the necessity for the change in the way proposed? On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion that the privilege of inspecting previous statements made by witnesses to the Police is one which should not be withheld from the accused. I am not going to take up your readers' time further than to say a word more with respect to these statements. By section 161, above referred, a person examined by the police is bound to answer (in making his statement), all questions "truly," except those which have the tendency to expose him to a criminal charge. The practical working of this section can easily be understood from the following. —As a rule such statements "Are—to use the language of a learned judge—recorded by the police officer in the most hap-hazard manner. Officers conducting an investigation not unnaturally record what seems in their opinion material to the case at that stage, and omit many matters equally material, and, it may be of supreme importance as the case developes. Besides that, in most cases they are not experts of what is and what is not evidence. The statements are recorded often hurridly, in the midst of a crowd and confusion, subject to frequent interruption and suggestions from by-standers. Over and above all, they cannot be, in any sense, termed depositions, for they are not prepared in the way of dispositions. They are not read over to, nor are they signed by the deponents. There is no guarantee that they do not contain, much more or much less than what the witness has said." These are the ways in, and the circumstances under, which these documents are prepared. It is now, as I have said before, intended to make them privileged from inspection by the accused, because, *it is said*, that public policy requires them to be so protected, and yet they are *now* and hereafter are to be made the basis of a criminal prosecution against the person making them, under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, for giving false information to a public servant. I think nothing can be more harmful to the administration of criminal justice than this. In my opinion, the whole subject ought to be reconsidered and set at rest once for all. My next subject is new. It relates to abatement of criminal appeals. Section 431 of the Criminal Procedure Code says:— ". . . and any other appeal under this chapter (XXXI. relating appeals), shall finally abate on the death of the appellant." Section 70 of the Indian Penal Code says:—"The fine or any part thereof which remains unpaid, may be levied, at any time within six years, after the passing of the sentence, and if, under the sentence, the offender be liable to imprisonment for a longer period than six years, than at any time previous to the expiration of that period, and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would, after his death, be legally liable for his debt." These two sections are, in my opinion, highly injurious in effect to the interests of the representative of the deceased convict. In criminial cases in which a fine or forfeiture of property forms a part of the sentence and the convict dies before his appeal, if any has been made, is finally heard and determined, his representative is always interested in getting that part of the sentence, if possible, set aside as the property of the deceased in his hands is liable to be seized and sold for the realization of the fine, at any time within six years, from the date of the conviction. It is, therefore, a matter for regret that the law, as it now stands, does not give the representative any right whatever, either to make an appeal on his own behalf, or to continue the one which had already been preferred by the deceased. In fact, he suffers quite unheard and loses his property. It is an undisputable fact that a conviction of a person on a criminial charge always leaves behind him a painful slur on the character and reputation of his family and near relatives and that they are often exposed to ridicule and unfavourable sentiments of their neighbours and others unless the conviction is reversed on appeal. It is but fair, therefore, that an opportunity should be given to the representative, if any, for being heard against the conviction, in order that he may clear the memory of the deceased, if he can. It is needless for me to persue this subject at any great length. All I say is that the law, now in force on the subject under consideration requires to be amended to enable the representative of a deceased convict either to continue the appeal which had already been preferred by the deceased, or to make one on his own behalf, within the period allowed by law, if none had already been instituted by the deceased. This subject was brought by me to the notice of the Government of India on a previous occasion, but nothing has yet been done in the matter. I hope, however, that it will receive the consideration it deserves at the hands of the Select Committee when the Bill is committed. There are good many other things which remain to be said in connection with the Bill under consideration, but I reserve them for another occasion.—Yours, &c.,

Rutnagiri, Nov. 13. P. R. DESAI.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

1.—RECRUITS are requested to parade in marching order at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m.

2.—The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

Dress Marching Order with Jack boots havresacks rolled.

3.—There will be shooting at Colaba on Saturday next, the 20th inst., from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.
November 18th, 1897.

TO-DAY, writes the Lahore paper, a golfer, who modestly veils his identity, narrates a hard case which was once his. He sat upon the ball of his opponent, and quietly smoked a pipe as he watched the letter hunting for it among furze bushes with assiduity and bad language. Having finished his pipe, he rose and claimed the game; but his opponent, spying the ball, quoted "some preposterous rule" to the contrary. We have heard of a lady clinching an argument on the putting green by sitting down the hole; we did not know that golfers ever sat upon the adversary's ball and then claimed the game.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF DACOITY.

AT the adjourned Criminal Sessions at Allahabad on Monday, the hearing of a somewhat unusual charge of dacoity was commenced by Mr. Justice Knox and a jury. Mr. Chamier appeared for the Crown and Mr. Ross Alston defended the accused.

One curious feature of the case was the nationality of the accused. He was described in the calendar as Tommy Andrews, son of Charles Andrews, aged 21 years, a resident of the Civil Lines, Cawnpore; and he was known to the witnesses in the case as "Tommy Sahib." The committing Magistrate demanded evidence in support of the accused's claim to be tried as a European British subject, and a copy of the birth certificate of his father was put in. The father, Charles Andrews, also gave evidence, stating that the accused was born in Fatehpur, and he himself in Calcutta. The accused's grand-father was a Major in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, and was born in England.

With regard to the charge against the accused, it appears that early on the morning of April 26th last, a dacoity was committed at the house of a man named Bekhari, a cultivator, 35 years of age, residing in the village of Jambipur, Fatehpur. In the report made to the police by Bekhari it was stated that about 50 persons were present, one of them staying outside the house on horseback. This man was armed with a gun, and several others had swords. Bekari was sleeping on a charpoy, outside the house, and when the attack was made he ran off towards Dhakoli and to Lalpur to get help. He returned with two parties and when the last arrived the dacoits were alarmed and decamped, taking with them property of about Rs. 300, value. In his evidence before the Lower Court Bekhari professed to indentify three natives, named respectively, Nauna, Mauna, and Ramadin, and also the accused, Tommy Andrews. He swore that it was the accused who sat on horseback, and was armed with a gun, and stated that he (Andrews) shouted out, "If anyone interferes I will shoot him—*loot*." This also was the substance of his evidence in the High Court on Monday, and it was corroborated by evidence given by other prosecution witnesses, who professed to have been present at the dacoity. The charge against the natives identified has already been investigated in another Court. The sub-inspector, Fatehpur, Mahomed Yusuf by name, said that the complainant in making his report mentioned the accused by name, and described him as sitting on a horse and carrying a gun. In cross-examination by Mr. Alston he admitted he had heard there had been a dispute between the head constable of the thana and the accused, but he knew no particulars about it. After the dacoity he was shown in Cawnpore a black horse, which it was stated was ridden by the accused, but he did not think it necessary to ask the witnesses to indentify it. He had seen the accused riding a horse, but never a black one. A statement made by the accused before the Magistrate was put in, and this closed the case for the prosecution. In his statement the accused described himself as a zamindar. He denied his presence at the dacoity, asserting that he left Fatehpur for Agra on April 24th to attend his sister's wedding, and that he did not return to Cawnpore until two days before his arrest in July. He believed the charge to be the outcome of enmity borne to him by Latif Ahmad, the head constable at Fatehpur, owing to the complaint he (the accused) had made to the District Magistrate, Sayyid Habib Ullah, about the constable.

After the statement had been read and the accused had explained one or two obscurities, Mr. Alston opened very briefly for the defence. He propose to prove an *alibi*, and to show that the case had been got up against his client to pay him out for complaining about the head constable of Fatehpur. He laid great stress on the fact that Bekhari, when questioned by him, admitted that on the road to the thana he never told the chowkidar that Tommy Sahib was present at the dacoity, and he pointed out that the presence of a *sahib* at a dacoity was sufficiently unusual to have called for remark by a native telling a plain story of what had occurred. The first witness for the defence was Sayyid Habib Ullah, Collector and District Magistrate of Fatehpur, who stated that he remembered receiving a letter, signed by one Andrews, complaining of the head constable Latif Ahmad. Unfortunately the letter had been lost or destroyed, but he was quite sure of its purport, though he could not swear to the Christian name of the writer. He caused an investigation to be made, with the result that the head constable was fully exonerated of all blame.

At this point the Court adjourned for the day.

On Tuesday the hearing of the charge of dacoity against "Tommy" Andrews, a resident in the Civil Lines at Cawnpore, was concluded.

For the defence Mr. Alston put two witnesses in the box with the object of establishing the fact that the accused was not in hiding after the offence, as suggested by the evidence for the prosecution. No attempt was made to establish an *alibi*, though one of the witnesses swore to having seen the accused on the platform of Cawnpore station "about the end of April," (the dacoity being committed on the morning of April 26th). He was then in company with his sister and her husband, and the former told the witness they were all going to Agra. The other witness spoke of seeing the prisoner in Agra about the middle of May.

Mr. Alston, in addressing the jury, said they could not convict his client because they thought his defence was a weak one, they must be satisfied that the prosecution had proved the charge. He suggested that the statements of the prosecution witnesses were so improbable that they could hardly be accepted. It was alleged that a man known to the natives as a *sahib*, riding on his own horse, went with a large number of men and committed this dacoity. It was a moonlight night, yet the *sahib* made no attempt to disguise himself. Had anyone heard of such an occurrence? Furthermore, the accused, living close by, would know perfectly well the circumstances of his neighbours, and would know who was worth looting. The whole proceeds of the dacoity were not more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 250, which had to be divided between at least 30 men. Was it likely a *sahib* would be mixed up with such a trifling affair? It was grossly improbable. Again the prosecution witnesses swore to having seen Tommy Sahib, and identified him. Now it must have been a surprise to them to see a *sahib* joining in an affair of this kind, and naturally they would talk about it. Was it not a remarkable fact that no mention was made in the village next morning of Tommy Sahib's presence at the dacoity. Still more remarkable was it that Bekhari, journeying with the village chowkidar from the village to the thana to lay his complaint, made no mention whatever of the presence of Tommy Sahib. Why was his name mentioned at all? Was it not possible that it was a suggestion made by the police to the complainant with the object of wiping off their old score against Tommy Sahib? He (Mr. Alston) admited frankly that the accused had not been able to prove an *alibi*, but it was well known that men, especially in this country, proposed to set up an *alibi*, which it was obvious to the trained legal mind was perfectly useless, and because the prisoner had stated in the lower Court that he was in Agra when the offence was committed, the fact that he was unable to prove his presence there must not be regarded as a strong point against him. It was certainly a remarkable fact that if the accused was guilty he should have admitted to the Magistrate in the Lower Court that he came to Fatehpur from Cawnpore only two or three days before the dacoity was committed. No one had seen him there, and if he had really been present at the dacoity his best defence would be to boldly deny that he ever left Cawnpore.

Mr. Chamier laid stress upon the fact that the offence was committed several months ago, that his witnesses were practically telling their story for the fourth time, yet there was no substantial difference in the account they gave of the occurrence. It was true that the story was an improbable one, but that he relied upon as its strongest point. Was it the kind of story the police would be likely to invent? Was it not inconceivable that they should concoct such a story?

Mr. Justice Knox having summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict, but being unable to agree, they were directed by his Lordship to retire again for further discussion together. In about half an hour they returned, and the foreman stated they were still in disagreement. His Lordship asked if six were of one opinion, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, asked, "What is the opinion of the six?"

The Foreman: Not guilty, my Lord.

The jury were then discharged, and after some consideration his Lordship directed that the accused should be re-tried to-day (Thursday) by a new jury.

Owing to the form of the question put by the Judge the reply of the foreman of the jury would seem to indicate that the division of opinion was six to three. As a matter of fact seven were in favour of an acquittal and two of a conviction.

MRS. YANG-YU, the wife of the late Chinese Ambassador at Washington, was a very popular personage; but Mrs. Wu, wife of the present minister, is (says the writer of "Woman's World" in the *St. James's Gazette*) exciting quite a furore in society there. At the entertainments given at the Washington Chinese Legation the Ambassador's wife is the presiding genius. She has embraced the Christian faith, and she and her husband are very liberal in their social views. The house has been entirely refurnished under her special supervision and in most excellent taste. Mrs. Wu speaks as good English as any of her guests, and has issued invitations already for one large entertainment, while others are looming in the near future.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·035	Calm	1	82·6	51·2	78	...	...	−0·07
Sirsa	31·046	ESE	2	84·3	48·7	63	...	...	...
Delhi	30·026	W	3	81·7	58·5	54	...	..	0·02
Agra	30·031	Calm	2	85·8	54·9	62	...	..	...
Cawnpore	30·024	Calm	1	85·3	54·5	63	...	..	...
Allahabad	30·010	WNW	2	81·6	56·9	84	...	..	−0·07
Jhansi	30·024	Calm	1	87·1	60·2	44	...	..	−0·05
Jacobabad	30·021	SW	..	91·5	52·0	80	...	..	−0·01
Karachi	30·040	Calm	4	87·4	63·5	85	...	..	−0·18
Jeypore	30·076	Calm	2	86·6	51·1	82	...	..	−0·11
Ajmere	...						...	...	...
Deesa	30·020	ENE	6	91·8	52·6	56	...	...	−0·09
Ahmedabad	30·021	ENE	2	91·7	63·6	48	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·050	Calm	5	90·5	63·9	77	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·043	NE	2	90·4	54·0	64	...	...	−0·30
Ghadechi	30·019	SW	5	90·6	58·7	41	...	...	...
Veraval	29·988	NNE	6	88·1	61·8	60	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·087	Calm	4	85·2	50·9	49	...	...	−0·10
Indore	30·083	NE	1	84·2	49·1	70	...	...	−0·22
Saugor	30·031	Calm	7	83·7	58·6	46	...	...	−0·22
Jubbulpore	30·058	SSW	1	81·9	50·9	71	...	...	−0·33
Hoshangabad	30·070	Calm	..	83·8	51·3	71	...	...	−0·33
Khandwa	30·058	Calm	2	88·2	51·1	40	...	...	−0·24
Raipur	30·025	Calm	1	84·3	59·2	85	...	...	−0·05
Nagpur	[illegible]	Calm	3	85·3	59·7	65	...	...	−0·70
Amraoti	30·032	WNW	1	86·7	62·8	61	...	0·07	−0·38
Akola	30·060	Calm	3	87·0	58·0	66	...	..	−0·53
Surat	30·008	E	7	92·1	61·5	51	...	..	−0·15
Malegaon	30·036	WSW	4	86·4	51·5	43	...	...	−0·45
Bombay	29·981	ENE	11	87·6	72·3	75	...	...	−0·57
Poona	30·061	Calm	6	86·0	53·9	56	..	..	−1·05
Ahmednagar	30·047	NNW	2	83·2	49·2	52	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·017	Calm	3	88·3	57·2	44	...	..	...
Sholapur	30·018	ESE	9	87·7	62·1	46	...	...	−1·08
Ratnagiri	29·951	E	5	91·4	64·9	39	...	...	−0·41
Belgaum	29·974	E	8	83·2	56·9	38	...	...	−1·39
Goa	29·974	E	9	88·0	67·3	75	...	...	...
Karwar	29·959	ENE	4	90·5	62·6	76	...	...	−2·34
Mangalore	29·947	ESE	3	92·3	69·9	82	...	...	−2·86
Calicut	29·921	E	7	89·8	71·1	74	...	0·45	−3·83
Cochin	29·921	NE	4	91·3	74·6	61	..	1·13	−4·30
Bangalore	29·981	NE	7	80·7	56·9	75	..	...	−2·94
Secunderabad	30·031	NE	4	85·7	58·1	78	...	...	−1·54
Masulipatam	30·0[illegible]	NNE	6	87·6	63·1	82	...	..	−5·89
Bellary	30·012	Calm	1	84·3	59·9	46	...	...	−1·60
Cuddapah	29·983	SW	6	91·0	71·7	78	...	0·05	−2·96
Madras	29·958	NNW	7	8[illegible]·5	73·5	80	0·02	0·07	−7·81
Coimbatore	29·979	E	3	85·4	64·1	69	..	2·75	−0·91
Trichinopoly	29·950	C	4	88·5	72·4	72	...	1·21	−2·01
Negapatam	29·921	NW	10	85·4	72·9	80	...	1·53	−8·55
Colombo	29·910	NNE	11	88·0	74·[illegible]	75	...	11·10	+1·50
Aden	29·990	NE	5	82·3	77·8	71	...	0·12	+0·04

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Secunderabad, Karwar and Masulipatam, pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Central India, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are slight. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, 10 at Colombo, and 8 at Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season at Mangalore and Cuddapah, and the minimum similarly so at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 49° at Sirsa, Indore and Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Madras. Winds on the Coromandel Coast still show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and as the sea at Madras is rising, the weather to the east of Madras in the Bay is in an unsettled condition, and light showers may be expected there.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches 29·915
Temperature of the Air ....degrees 78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 69·7
Dew Point .... 65·4
Relative humidity of Air .... ·648
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)... 0·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 71·3
General Directions of wind* ....NNE, ENE, NW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles 235
From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BEHIND GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

AT a meeting of the Manchester City Council on Oct. 20, Alderman Hoy, chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee, moved the adoption of a report which a deputation from that Committee had presented on the subject of a visit they paid recently to the German and Austrian technical schools. The main point of interest in their report, he said, would be found to lie in the emphasis which was laid upon the abundance of the provision that was made abroad for scientific instruction to day students preparing to enter upon industrial pursuits, and its quite extraordinary development within the last few years. They found that in every industrial centre new buildings were rising, while old institutions were being enlarged and their equipment improved. Our industrial future depended entirely on the application of higher scientific skill and experience in developing our resources.

Alderman Crossfield, in seconding the resolution, observed that one impression he formed was that the paternal Government of Germany and the good sound sense of the German people were far in advance of anything in this country in educational matters. The people themselves were as unlike English people in their contemplation of the value of education as they could be. We were only about half savages here as compared with the intelligent artisans of that country. If we did not take care we should fall a great deal further back behind the Germans than we were now.

Alderman Higginbottom, speaking as a member of a deputation of the Electric Light Committee which recently visited the Continent, urged the Technical Instruction Committee to devote special attention to the teaching of subjects connected with electricity. We had much to learn from the Continent with regard to electric traction. It was a mistaken notion that Manchester was the home of engineering. In all the electric installations he saw the engines and apparatus were all of foreign manufacture, with one small exception. He had not seen finer engines anywhere than those he saw abroad.

Mr. J. Pythian, speaking as a member of the Amalgamated Engineer, said until he went to the Continent he held that we could make the best engines and the best dynamos. He came back an altered man. He saw work that would put to shame a great deal of the work that was done in this country.

Mr. Mainwaring spoke in the same strain, and after a few remarks from Mr. J. Wilson, whose view was that things were not quite so black as they had been painted, the report was adopted.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

How much money would content Mr. Brodrick for the proposed increase of the Army? The *Chronicle* says it is understood that the amount to be asked for on behalf of the Army will approach a million and a half extra. The 11,000 new men, it says, may be taken to cost £55 each for their first year, which will swallow £605,000. On the other hand, the *Telegraph's* military correspondent speaks of "three quarters of a million a year." He notes however, "a very serious trouble behind." The increase may be decided on, but there is no certainty that the men, the recruits so urgently and imperatively needed will be forthcoming. Although Mr. Brodrick points complacently to the increase in enlistments of 15,300 recruits obtained in the last six months, as against 11,200 in the corresponding period of last year, yet he admits that it was by a reduction of the standard height, and he still qualifies his recommendations with an "if"—"if the necessary recruits come in." The opinion of the best professional experts is that they will not do so, that the annual number of young men ready "to take the shilling" is an almost fixed and immutable quantity, and that a total of, say, 30,000 is the sum or limit of the recruit class of those fired with military ardour, or more probably at the end of their resources, who will volunteer to fight for the State. If more recruits are obtained this year, the experts maintain there will be fewer next, and if the demand continues to be abnormal, the supply will eventually cease, and at no remote date.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Commander G Jourdain, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Commander O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22th October), with a cargo of 5,800 tons coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3,104 tons, Commander J Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (23rd October), with a cargo of 6,313 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Commander W S Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th October) via Coast ports, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE Hansa Line steamer Drachenfels 1,573 tons, Commander G Kennwig arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp (18th October), with a general cargo, and Mr O L Bernie, as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 728 tons Commander W Rothwell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A S Lang, Mr John Abraham, Captain P M Sykes, Captain and Mrs P T Spence, Mr Hoosen, Mr Abdoola and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Naseri	912	Owen	Jeddah	20-11	B & P S N Co
K	Safari	892	Kleine	Zanzibar	19-11	F Heuer
H & J	Ilcafee	373	Al ey	N F	...	A Munjee
L	Bombay	2048	Weston	N F	...	P & O Co
O	Bombay	2049	Turner	Antwerp	27-11	J M & Co
R	King Arthur	1047	Raffin	N F	...	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Cassum	G Ports	18-11	S & Co
Mahanadi	517	Fakeer	Karachi	20-11	S & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	19-11	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
5	Peshawar	2203	Vibert	China	...	P & O Co
8	Chusan	2852	Street	China	21-11	P & O Co
8	Poseidon	2443	Mayer	China	21-11	A L S & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	20-11	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 5m. 41·2s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Drachenfels s.	Kennwig	Antwerp, Oct 18.
	Onipenta s.	Mitchell	Calcutta, Oct 22.
	Clan Robertson s.	Roberts	Newport, Oct 23.
	Nawab s.	Corran	Calcutta, Oct 26.
	Nowshera s.	Stone	Zanzibar, &c.
	Purulia s.	Seddon	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Camorta s.	Magenis	Galle.
	Akbar s.	Baldwin	Mauritius.
	Jaghalein s.	Sellier	China and Japan.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Henry, Bolckow, Jourdain, for Persian Gulf.
" Kapurthala, Rothwell, for Persian Gulf.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

954 877,70—Roughton and B—Furdunjee Merwanjee Banajee and others vs Mithibai and others—Ardesir H and D. Craigie L and O, Jehangir and S, Crawford B and Co, and Wadia and G. Part heard.

955—Pestonjee R and K—Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

506,90—Manshuklal D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and others—Edgelow and G and F P Pavri.

121, 123, and 122,97—Edgelow and G—Mahjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Manshuklal D and J, and F P Pavri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhogmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

135-10420,95—Pestonjee R and K—Goculchand Babadurmal and others vs Luckminarayen Mukhalal and another—Bhaishankar and K.

247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.

5,97—Chitnis M and M—Kallianadas Ramjee vs Bhaidas Thakordas and another—Bhaishankar and K.

352,96—Nanu and H—Goolmukhrai Ramsomel and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai—Matubai and J.

354,95—Manshuklal D and J—Nagindbai Ghellabhai and another vs Luximibai Saheb—Ardesir H and D.

437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anant Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and other—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Dismissal.

631,96—Roughton and B—Chowa Kara Killote Kader Cooty Kara vs Shaikh Ebrahim Khalifa—Framjee M and M

Postponed Long Causes.

307,97—Payne G and S—Trimbuk Gangadhar Ranade vs Bhugwandas Mulchand and another—Wadia and G, and Ardesir H and D—Part heard.

297,97—Ardesir H and D—The Standard Mill Co Ld vs Trimbuk Gangadher Ranade—Payne G and S.

143,96—Captain and V—Esmail Mahomed Mussa vs Goolam Hoosein Somjee and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

636,96—Smetham B and Noble—Keshaw Raghowjee and another vs Govindrao Keshaw Ravut and others—In person. Part heard.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 18TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 200. For Arabs 13 3 and under landed since 1st August 1897. Weight—13 3 to carry 10st. W I. Distance—3 furlongs.

2ND RACE.—"The Dwarf Stakes"—Rs 200 for all maiden and C B ponies. Weight—13 2 to carry 9st 3lbs W I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs 150, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 80 allowed 3lbs. Ponies landed since 1st August 1897 allowed 4lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Club Stakes"—Rs. 200. For all horses which have not won a race value Rs. 500. W. A. & C. raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 300, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150, 7lbs.; maidens, 5lbs. Accumulative Distance —5 furlongs.

4TH RACE.—"The Byculla Stakes"—Rs. 200. For Arab and Galloways of other classes, which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight Arab horses. W. A. raised 14lbs Galloways—1 hands: English and Colonial 10st 3lbs Arabs 9st 7lbs, C. Bs. 8st 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners, once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners of race value Rs. 600, 4lbs.; for each such race, in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Animal slanded since 1st August, 1897, 10 lbs.; maidens, 4lbs.; animals which have not won a race value Rs. 150, 4lbs. Accumulative, Distance—6 furlongs.

5TH RACE.—"The Auction Stakes."—Rs. 200 for Arab galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 13-7 W. 13lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance—¾ mile.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY.

Ships boats start at 3-30 p.m.
Preparatory flag B at 3-15.
Yacht's Handicap, start at 3-45 p.m.
Preparatory flag C at 3-30.
Course for both races, No. 2 (of last season's list) as follows:—From Committee vessel round North Karanja buoy, leaving it to Port, round Fusker Beacon, leaving it to Port, thence round North Karanja buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Committee vessel. The Committee Vessel to be left to starboard at start and finish.
Entries close at noon, on Friday, the 19th instant.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdul Aziz
Anderson, J B
Anderson, M Mrs
Ashuk, H Mirza, Capt
Bellasis, H
Bellingham, Graham, Miss
Brown, Geo. Craig
Campbell, J E, Col, (I C S)
Collen, J Clayton
Cottam, Powell
Cutler, B
Dracott, C H
Pierunsdorf, E I
Fosse, C F De la
Fritchley, C P
Grant, E
Hutchinson, S, Sh
Johnston, D C
Kerigan, F H
King, H
Langley, F
Lawton, Lewis C G
Lemm, J
Mahammad Ausim
McDonald, G
Moses, James
Munro, M J
Nesbith, B, Mrs
Pringle, Andrew
Radmore, F
Richards, W E
Roland, L. Monsieur
Rosdoor, James
Sastri, T C (M A)
Scott, H H
Silverstein, E
Simpson, B G
Sina, Marco
Slove, Miss
Smith, Leslie, Mr
Tessari, Chestoo
Williams, H

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin! Fothergill's Madonal is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 5, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

PURCHASERS of Toys, Dolls and X'mas Presents are requested to see our varied Stock to Suit rich or poor. Cheapest House, SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

SUBSCRIBE INDIAN CYCLIST. Interesting Fortnightly Newspaper. Rupees six per annum.—VATCHA BROS., Girgaum, Bombay, and S. L. NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LOST while landing from Steamer Ravenna WHITE CANVAS BAG, containing underclothing. Reward Rs. 20. Apply DONALDSON SMITH, Watson's Annexe. No questions asked.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 3 per case.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence, and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Small Collection of HEALTHY PLANTS, Palms, Ferns, Oleander, Fine Eucharis Lilies, &c. Cost Rs. 20. Apply "B. B.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET, at Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, from 16th December to 1st of January next, until 1st December, 1898. Apply to F. W. STEVENS.

XMAS CARDS for sending home a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15 day-going Clocks, with glass Domes. Rs. 250, Rs. 350, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re.1. Postage half-anna.

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Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT
TO
ART COLLECTORS
AND
TOURISTS.
ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN
AND
ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,
commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of
TWENTY PER CENT.
on the prices marked on the Articles,

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

SOLICIT INSPECTION
of our varied and choice Stock of
INDIAN ARTWARES AND CURIOS.

collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

ALL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—
Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17 0
Examination and Certificate 10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt... 5 8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

The only changes wired by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening are an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 113 7-16 ; and a decline of 1-8d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 27d. per oz. In New York, the metal was 3-8 cent. cheaper, at 58 3-8 cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. lower, at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 44 1-4s. per 416 lbs. sellers via the Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre, tone of the market firmer ; and Linseed at 35s. per 416 lbs. buyers Canal, April-May shipment to Amsterdam, market firmer.

A further advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 9-32d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 3 13-64d. for November deliveries, and 3 11-64d. for March-April ; other quotations being unchanged. The market closed firm ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady. Sales 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*, Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 5 7-8 cents per lb. ; but Futures were 5 points lower for February, and 6 points for May, at 5·75 cents, and 5·89 points respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 61,000 bales ; and we give below our usual comparison between the arrivals at the Ports this season, and those in the two previous ones for the same time :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts...	61,000	38,000	36,000
Four days' do.	280,000	203,000	147,000
Since 1st September......	3,167,000	2,103,000	2,173,000

To-day, the feeling in our local Cotton market has been quiet, with only a small business passing. A few parcels of Cotton of the new crop are coming to market—Bengals and Oomra descriptions—and out of these, Exporters have bought 100 Bengals at Rs. 145 ; while the Mills have taken 150 Karanja, at Rs. 153½. Of ready old stuff, local spinners have bought 800 bales of Oomras and Dhollera kinds, and Dharwar. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices unchanged.

We have nothing to add to our advices of Monday evening regarding the condition of the Cotton crop (now being harvested in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles) the official reports to hand by wire this morning continuing to be of a favourable tenor.

Wheat and Seeds are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	708 bales.
Wheat	8,532 cwts.
Linseed	3,077 „
Rapeseed	1,494 „
Gingellyseed	11,369 „
Castorseed	2,218 „
Rice	3,594 „

Freights are firm. Two steamers have been fixed for April-May loading at Calcutta. The ready rate for Antwerp is 15s. per ton ; other ports, 16s. From January to February, 16s. ; and from March to May, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per ton.

Money.—The ease in the market, continuing, the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon reduced its rates by one per cent. making the minimum 5 per cent. ; it having remained at 6 per cent. since the 8th September last when it was raised to that level

Exchange opened this morning weak in tone at 1s. 3 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 10-32d. for three months' sight Credits Speculators were early in the market to buy, and rates fell away rapidly, Banks being bad sellers at 1s. 3 5-16d. Later on, resales were in the market and rates recovered somewhat Wire Transfer having been obtainable at 1s. 3 11-32d., and Demand at 1s. 3 3-8d., the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
„	Telegraphic	......1s. 3 3-8d.	„
„	3 ms' sight	......1s. 3 13-32d.	„
Credits	„	......1s. 3 17-32d.	„
France	„	......1·63	„

Government Paper has been steady to-day at a further advance in rates 3½ per Cents having ruled at 98½ for cash, and 98 7-16 for this month's settlement, at which they left off ; 92 nominal being quoted for Threes.

Shares.—To-day there have been an advance of Rs. 30 in Hindustan Mill, and of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit, and a decline of Rs. 10 in Ripon, Rs. 5 each in Sholapore, and Swadeshi, and Rs. 2½ in China.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	3 25-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols........................	113 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes........................	103⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........................	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 15-16
Bar Silver	27

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here yesterday.

HONGKONG. Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ancona left here this afternoon for Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

November 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne, interrupted.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

During interruption Cadiz-Teneriffe cable, telegrams for Canary Isles and Senegal are to be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, Bathurst.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tengyueh and Yungchang.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th November, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	2	20 p.m.	41	0
Teheran	18	2	30 p.m.	...	11
Suez	18	3	p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th November, 1897.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..............	18	56	...	1
„ Karachi	18	15	..	1
„ Madras	18	18	..	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th November, 1897 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,34,082	3,32,632	5,535	4,72,249
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	4,69,815

Increase .... Rs. 2,434

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—November 14, at Stonyhurst, Museum Road Bangalore, the wife of Captain T. Baker, Secretary, Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, of a son.

HAMBLEY—November 10, at the Ooregum Gold Mine, the wife of W. J. Hambley, of a son.

MARRIOTT—November 11, at Rohri, Sindh, the wife of D'Arcy Marriott, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

WELMAN—November 5, at Benares, the wife of Captain H. B. Welman, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—November 13, at Lahore, Archie, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sinclair, aged 3 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1897.

Indian History as it is written for Indian schools subsidised by Government is deserving of more consideration than it has hitherto received. We have no great faith in commissions, but if inquiry were made into the teaching of schools the rising generation of Indian youth under guarantee of Government, the result would be as surprising to most people, and perchance to the Government itself. We have been favoured with a review, printed some years since but unfortunately not published, of a vernacular Manual of the History of India, that reached a second edition of 10,000 copies, followed shortly after by a third edition, which like the two preceding also attained the not inconsiderable number of ten thousand—thirty thousand in all. That compendium of Indian history was used in the schools of Guzerat for the instruction and edification of the youth of that province. The review to which we have had access was instrumental in causing the elimination from the third edition of some of the more objectionable passages ; for which the writer indemnified himself by a contemptuous reference to the Christian morality of Europeans. The Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, author of the Manual, while he limned everything British in sad and sombre colours, described the glorious age of Hindu autonomy and even the Mogul Emperors in the brightest tints was not disloyal at heart. When attention was directed to its real drift the book was withdrawn from the schools of Guzerat. But it is quite probable that historical teaching of similar scope and bias has escaped attention in other provinces. The *Mahratta* of the 14th instant is very angry with Mr. Pugh, the distinguished counsel brought from Calcutta to defend Mr. Tilak, for having said that the language of the incriminated articles was not very different from that taught in Indian schools with the sanction of Government, and found in books sold in the Government Book Depots. Mr. Pugh not only said this, but read passages from the school books in question to bear out his argument. The present editor of Mr. Tilak's paper is astonished that Mr. Pugh should have endeavoured to excuse his client by drawing attention to the character of the teaching in the Government schools. His address to the jury is sarcastically described as "a fine specimen of an agreeable mixture of good sense and rhetoric. It ought to have convinced the Judge and jury, and would have certainly convinced them if they had given their ears all to the learned counsel. But by a strange irony of fate, however, the speech was lost on the Judge and jury, but arrested the attention of Sir William Hunter. It is cold comfort to a counsel to have made an impression on a third party and lost his case. Mr. Pugh has at least that consolation." The *Mahratta* in its wrath asserts that Mr. Pugh was too readily taken at his word ; that he never could have meant to admit that the language of Indian school-books was seditious ; he only meant that whatever it was the Government had knowledge of it for years together, and that the fact that no objection had been taken to it proved that there was really nothing in it to which objection could be taken. The writer admits that "a history written by a Native from the point of view of "the Indian people" may contain a strong expression, open to objection ; "but is this not necessary as a counterbalance to the volume of misrepresented history that is told to Indian youths by prejudiced Anglo-Indian authors," Burke, Macaulay, and Hunter to wit.

Some day another Mr. Pugh will show that the indictment of Hastings by the first mentioned and the free application of very black ink by Macaulay to Clive and Hastings, left very little to the Native historian to the dark picture when painting the British raj from the Indian point of view. While awaiting this further development, which is sure to come, let us see how the estimable Rao Saheb Mahipatram essayed to teach Indian history to the ingenuous youth of Guzerat. He tells the schoolboy that in the good old days India was a great Hindu Monarchy. Chandragupta and his son subdued the bulk of Hindustan ; his grandson Asoka conquered Afghanistan and was lord paramount of the whole continent. The self same passage mentions casually that in Chandragupta's time there were one hundred and eighteen independent kingdoms in the Indian continent, all of which he and his son and grandson subdued. As these kingdoms were inhabited by warlike Hindus, "the bravest men in Asia," they no doubt fought fiercely and stubbornly for their independence. Consequently in three glorious reigns all India must have been desolated by cruel wars, in which over a hundred kingdoms perished in blood and tears. Nothing is said of the blood or the tears ; but the student is told of the "great cities and ports" that existed under Chandragupta, in which arts and trade abounded, and the people, "industrious and well-to-do," their lives and property being "protected by a good police bundobust." In that golden age "the people were virtuous, speaking the truth, just in their daily business ; guileless in their customs and personal dispositions, gentle and industrious, and free from bad habits. Lawsuits were extremely rare. They were the most civilised, intelligent and brave in Asia." There is no evidence that any Hindu Sovereign ruled over the whole of India ; neither monuments nor written records, nor tradition testify to anything of the kind. Whenever history speaks it has to tell of warring dynasties and flaming cities. The Mahomedan invaders would have been destroyed were Hindu India a well organised Empire, able to conquer Afghanistan. But that was not exactly what happened. The Manual conveys the idea that these intruders were indirectly answerable for the multiplication of castes, child marriage, the refusal of education to women, the more general practise of satee, and the prohibition of widow remarriage, but that the Angrezi who came later on destroyed the best features of the Moslem rule as best exemplified in the reign of that altogether "perfect" ruler, Akbar. That generous, vigorous, prudent, just, handsome, courteous sovereign, of captivating manners, treated Mussalmans and Hindus alike, and put a stop to every kind of oppression. If he had only established a Parliament on the English model there would have been no flaw in him.

Akbar undoubtedly was an excellent ruler, as far as his lights went. He was in advance of European rulers of his time in regard to religious toleration, but he never gave India the absolute toleration which it has enjoyed under British rule. He was not by any means the archangel without wings described in Mr. Mahipatram's pages. He founded nothing durable ; his schemes to amalgamate rival creeds did not survive him. The decay of the Mogul Empire dates from his reign. The Manual takes care to say nothing about that ; nor does it refer to the wars which Akbar waged against the Rajput States, and Kashmir and the Deccan. But mention is made of his employment of Hindus in the management of accounts, because they were skilful in the matter of finance than Mahomedans ; and it is added that since the English came the Hindus have to sit at home and have little to do with public affairs. Nothing is said of the noteworthy fact that under the English raj the Hindus employed by the State outnumber European and Mussulman employes together. It is implied Hindus are excluded from public employment under British rule, while Akbar placed them on an equality with Moslems ; which was very far from being the case. The ingenuous schoolboy is told that money paid to European servants of the State goes out of the country, while under Akbar the pay of all officers was spent in the country. He is not told that the "perfect" ruler never kept less than 5,000 elephants and 12,000 horses in his stables, and that the up-keep of the elephants cost thirty lakhs per annum. When Akbar went on tour he had a camp five miles across, two acres being spread with silk and gold carpets, and hangings rich as velvet, embroidered with pearls and precious stones. If the Viceroy and Governor-General were to not move about the country in that fashion the native historian would have had a good deal to say of the wicked waste of the resources of the country on barbaric luxury. The Government which has succeeded that of the Moguls has covered the country with a net work of roads, kept free from robbers ; railways and telegraphs annihilate distance, making a vast foreign trade possible, and hundreds of millions of gold have come into the country to be hoarded, adding to the wealth not of the Government, but of the people of the country. Of all that the Manual of the History of India has nothing to say. It tells instead that Warren Hastings' public acts were to be abhorred, and that Clive was a *lucha*. Small wonder, when the history of India and of British India can be taught in Government schools and colleges in this fashion, by Manuals or Professors, that native editors have come to regard the present regime as a foreign tyranny which has ousted the milder and more beneficent Governments, Hindu and Mogul, that went before.

Owing to their absorption in the fight against plague and famine, the Bombay Government did not submit their report on the Prison administration for 1896 until nearly four months after the due period, and hence the review of the Governor-General-in-Council on the Jail administration of the Empire for last year is issued considerably later than usual. From the ethical, medical, and financial standpoints alike the report is not agreeable reading. Not only was the jail population larger than in the preceeding year, the mortality rate was also higher, while the earnings of the prisoners were smaller. There is, however, a very adequate explanation of all this—it is supplied by the scarcity which was felt for two or three months before the close of 1896, particularly in the North-Western and the Central Provinces. Necessity is too often the mother of crime, and this is the reason why towards the end of the year the admissions into jail increased. The ratio of sickness and mortality was augmented not only by the consequent overcrowding of the jails, but also owing to the emaciated condition of many of the convicts prior to admission. Local outbreaks of cholera and influenza outside jails made the transfer of convicts to relieve the overcrowding at particular prisons difficult, while in our own Presidency the transportation of convicts to the Andamans was interfered with by the plague epidemic. The ratio of deaths in our jails was 19·51 per mille as compared with 18·18 per mille in the previous year, and an average for India as a whole of 27·79. In the Central Provinces—owing largely to the emaciation of prisoners when admitted—the ratio was as high as 72·11, and in Assam 50·86. The latter figure, however, is a considerable improvement on the previous year's return, the mortality which then occurred having led to the introduction of a more liberal dietary table and other reforms. In the Jubbulpore district the rate was 18·71 per thousand, and the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that while the chief cause of mortality—dysentery—was doubtless the reduced condition of many of the convicts on admission, and though the form the disease takes may be to some extent communicable, greater attention to the diet of the prisoners in general, as well as to the patients themselves in the Jubbulpore prison, might have checked it. We have, however, no cause to find fault with our neighbours when in one of our own prisons—Thana—the death-rate was no less than 113·6 per mille of the average strength. Surgeon-General Cleghorn reports that from July 11th to 31st there was a heavy and continuous rainfall which for the time being converted the ground in the vicinity of the jail into a swamp, but he does not consider this in itself sufficient to account for the high death rate. The mortality was principally due to cholera, and secondarily to dysentery and diarrhœa. These latter diseases the Surgeon-General with the Government of India describes as more or less preventible, adding "and in the present case it must, I think, be assumed that they were so." The sanitary condition of the jail certainly requires overhauling. It is surrounded by a stagnant moat, which Surgeon-General Cleghorn considers should be drained. The water-supply is from the Pokran Lake, and is the same as is used in the town generally, but the Chemical Analyser to Government has frequently condemned the water as unfit for potable purposes. The Surgeon-General urges the desirability of providing a pure water-supply for drinking purposes, confining the use of the present supply to washing and irrigation. This is, no doubt, desirable, but the resources of Government have been so seriously crippled of late that it is to be feared these improvements must await a return of more prosperous times. Taking the statistics of the health of prisoners as a whole the Governor-General-in-Council considers that in view of the exceptional circumstances of the year they reflect credit on the Jail Superintendents generally. The question whether discipline has really improved is one on which it is difficult to form an opinion, in view not only of the variations in system in the several provinces, but also of the varying degree of care and accuracy exercised in different jails in the same province in recording prison offences. On the whole, however, Government consider there is reason to believe that the mark system has begun to exercise a beneficial influence, and the Superintendents are urged to have the working of the system explained to the convicts on admission with a view to the increase of that influence. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the report is that the number of juvenile convicts was smaller than in the previous year, notwithstanding the increase in the total number of convicts of all classes.

The administration and progress report on the Mofussil Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay, is as uninteresting a report as can well be conceived, except to statisticians, who would count the leaves on a tree. It contains some ninety pages, of which all but ten are the dullest tables of figures. The remainder is of figures untabulated with an interlarding of just enough reading matter to swear by. On 1st January last there were 305 institutions open. During the year eight new ones, viz., Dhond in the Poona District, Chandor in the Nasik District, Kalghatgi in the Dharwar District, Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Dispensary for women and children at Surat, the travelling dispensaries in Broach and Vagra, Anklesvar and Hansot, and Amod and Jambusar talukas of the Broach District, and the Runchhodlal Home Relief Institution at Ahmedabad were opened. These make up the total of 314 at the close of the year 1896 The total number of patients treated was 2,319,346 as compared with 2,382,069 in the previous year. Of these 30,857 were in-door, and 2,288,489 out-door patients, against 30,848 in-door and 2,351,221 out-door in the previous year. Of the in-door patients, 21,758 were cured, 2,784 relieved, 2,943 discharged otherwise, and 2,228 died, giving a death-ratio of 7·2 per cent. to the total treated as compared with 5·7 in 1895. The number of beds available were 3,087 as compared with 3,034 in 1895. Of the out-door patients, 2,109,172 attended personally, and 179,317 were represented by friends, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,159,535 and 191,686 respectively The daily average attendance was 20,613·6 against 20,208·1. This is the sum total of the information contained in the multifarious tables. Surgeon-General Cook began a tour of inspection last cold weather which was not completed when he died, and he left notes in his inspections of the various hospitals for the use of his successor. Surgeon-Colonel Hay took charge of the office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and from Dr. Cook's notes gathered that the work in the civil hospitals and dispensaries has been up to the high standard of excellence reached in former years.

His Excellency the Governor will arrive in Bombay by 11·15 a.m. (Railway time) train, on Saturday, the 20th instant, instead of 7-30 p.m. train, as previously announced.

The Bank of Bombay, yesterday, reduced its rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

A Plague Committee has been appointed for Belgaum, consisting of Mr. Drew, I.C.S., the Officer Commanding Belgaum District, and Surgeon-Major Zimmermann.

The retirement of Mr. F. L. Charles, from the Bombay Civil Service, from January 29th next, will deprive the Presidency of one of its ablest officers, whose services extend over a period of twenty-eight years. His District work has been in Khandesh, Nasik, Dharwar, Thana, Kanara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Poona, Ahmednagar and the Panch Mahals, in the various capacities of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Forest Settlement Officer, Political Agent to some of the smaller States, Collector, and lastly Commissioner of the Central Division. When Sir C. Ollivant was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. Charles acted for him on several occasions. Mr. Charles stands fourteenth on the gradation list of the Presidency, and his retirement coming so soon after that of other senior men of ability is a great loss to the Service.

No British dollars were issued from the Mint during the week ending November 17, and the silver received from tenderers for the purpose was only valued at Rs. 6,48,000. New two anna-pieces, to the value of Rs. 42,000, were paid to the Reserve Treasury.

The imports into Bombay of principal exportable commodities during September included (in cwts.) raw cotton, 22,468; wheat, 150,661; linseed, 27,215 ; rape and mustard, 99,533 ; tilli or gingilli, 2,897 ; poppy, 7,688 ; earth nuts, 1,627 ; and castor oil seed 38,285.

During the month of September 66,225 cwt. of wheat was shipped to foreign ports from Karachi. The principal shipment was one of 61,000 cwt. in the Rufford Hall to Liverpool.

The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for one year and a-half.

The Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A., has been appointed Honorary Chaplain, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice the Rev. T. H. Greig, resigned.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro, L.C.E., Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months. Mr. W. R. Woodrow to hold charge during the absence of Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro.

Twelve months furlough has been granted to Mr. H. S. Jones, Executive Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 16 was 700, giving a death-rate of 42·58 per annum per thousand as against 37·77 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 141 died from fevers, of which 47 were bubonic ; 5, measles ; 7 cholera ; 142 phthisis ; 40, diseases of the nervous system ; 125, affections of the respiratory organs ; 23, diarrhœa ; 23, dysentery ; 27, still-born ; 57, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 29 ; Brahmin, 11 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 8 ; Hindu of other caste, 343 ; Hindu outcaste, 61 ; Musalman, 186 ; Parsee, 16 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 12 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 195 as against 247 the corresponding period of last year, and 281 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is stated that the Sultan has ordered full compliance with Austria's demands, which include the payment of a quarter-of-million pounds, on account of the debt due for the Oriental Railways, which were an Austrian undertaking.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the Delegations, made a very pacific speech in which his Majesty reaffirmed his adhesion to the Triple Alliance, and dwelt upon the friendly relations existing between Austria and Russia.

His Majesty made no allusion to the difficulty with the Porte in regard to the affair at Mersina.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCES AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Conferences in connection with the Behring Seal Fisheries and the Reciprocity Treaty, which have been sitting at Washington, have ended without any result being arrived at, and Sir Wilfred Laurier has returned to Canada.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE ARMY.

Nov. 17.

Lord Wolseley, speaking at the United Service Institution, said the Army was unable to do its duties unless it was increased.

The compulsory system, he said, was notapplicable to the Army abroad, and he was entirely opposed to a separate army for India.

A sufficiency of recruits, he said, could be obtained if inducements in money or subsequent Government service were offered.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COY.

Mr. Richard B. Martin, Chairman of the British North Borneo Company, presiding at the annual dinner, said the Company desired to meet the grievance of the Chief Matsalleh fairly, if they could discover there was any grievance.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Masters and the Engineers on strike have agreed to a Conference to be composed of fourteen on each side.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived here, at 1 a.m., to-day.

PLAGUE AND THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

DEARTH OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

In view of the urgent necessity in the interests of trade of checking further spread of the plague in Western India, measures are being taken to furnish without delay the contingent of British Officers asked for by Bombay and the North-West Provinces for plague duty.

So short, however, is the supply of British Officers for ordinary regimental work during the drill season which is now on, that considerable difficulty is being found in getting together the requisite number.

This is yet another illustration of the fact which has lately been brought into such prominence by the disproportionate number of casualties amongst British officers on the frontier, that the Indian Army is relatively very short-handed in the matter of officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The party accompanying the Commander-in-Chief on his cold weather tour comprises:—Lieutenant-Colonel Duff; Captains Taylor and Boulnois; Lieutenant Marindin; and Surgeon-Major Treherne.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

Sir Salter Pyne leaves Kabul, on Saturday, for India travelling by Khandahar and the Chaman Pass.

SIGNS OF EARLY WINTER RAINS.

An unusual wave of warmth has been sweeping over Northern India during the past three days. The temperatures ranged in the hills from four to ten degrees above the normal.

The indications are not conclusive, but cold weather storms in January are so uniformly proceeded by similar phenomena that it looks like the possibility of a premature commencement of the winter rains this year.

This would also mean early snow in Tirah.

MADRAS AWAITING THE N.-E. MONSOON.

The absence of the North-East Monsoon on the Madras Coast is beginning to cause uneasiness. The rain is already nearly a month late, and there are no signs of its approach. Stations which by this time should have received fifteen inches, have barely had one, and the prospects are becoming serious.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have sanctioned estimates for a temporary pipe-water supply for the Civil and Military station at Bangalore from the main of the Hessarghatta scheme of the Mysore Durbar, which already provides water for the residents on the high ground outside the station.

The 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment will now leave Bombay on the 13th January for England.

The 1st Lincolns arrive in Bombay by the Clive on 31st January.

TRAGEDY AT THE SIALKOT BARRACKS.

JEMADAR SHOT BY A SEPOY.

*LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Yesterday morning, a tragedy occurred at the Sialkot Barracks. A sepoy of the 32nd Pioneers, named Gurdit Singh, shot his Jemadar, Sunder Singh.

The Jemadar, it is stated, had addressed angry and even abusive words to the sepoy, who promptly shouldered his rifle and dropped the Jemadar where he stood.

There were other sepoys about, but none attempted to arrest the murderer owing to his threats, and he escaped from the Barracks with his rifle without opposition, and has not been arrested yet.

* Appeared in our second edition of Thursday morning.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE AFFAIR AT WARAN.

A HAND TO HAND STRUGGLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAIDAN, Nov. 17.

General Kempster returned from Waran, yesterday, with baggage and all to camp by three roads which were improved by the Madras Sappers and the Bombay Sappers. The force encountered severe opposition after dividing. The Kotal was reached after the rear-guard had been acting up the Valley, during which the 2nd Gurkhas had plenty of work, the 15th Sikhs holding the Kotal after the force had passed over. The Sikhs were hard pressed and so forced that they halted on the plain. The 36th Sikhs and two Companies of the Dorsets were sent to reinforce the Kotal at dusk. The main body proceeded to Camp, the Kotal troops remaining out all night. One of the two Dorset Companies got seperated, and was attacked by overwhelming numbers after nightfall. The two Sikh Regiments were attacked by a great force, and report that at close quarters the 15th killed 100 of the enemy. The 36th Sikhs and the Dorsets killed fifty, and the 2nd Gurkhas twenty-five, besides those killed by the Gordons, Artillery, and the remaining Dorsets.

Our casualties were heavy. The 5th Bombay Battery had one gunner wounded. Of the Dorsets there were killed: Lieutenant Crooke, Lieutenant Hales, and ten men, and wounded eight men. 15th Sikhs killed: Lieutenant Lewarn and ten men; wounded: three native officers and ten men; and slightly wounded Colonel Abbott. The 36th Sikhs had killed six men, and wounded Captain Custones, Lieutenant Munn, and seven men. The 2nd Gurkhas had killed Lieutenant Wyllie and three men, and wounded four men.

General Westmacott's Brigade foraged beyond the Bagh, yesterday, with a loss of one killed and six wounded. The enemy's loss was very considerable.

The move of the 2nd Brigade to Bagh has been postponed till to-morrow. The Afridi Jirgah, except the Aka, Zakkas and Sipahs, are again making overtures.

OCCUPATION OF THE BAGH.

ENCOUNTER WITH A FORAGING PARTY.

MAIDAN, Nov. 18.

The Bagh was occupied by noon, to-day, by General Symons with the Divisional Troops and Gaselee's Brigade.

Desultory firing into Camp was going on all the afternoon. Slight opposition was met with on the way.

General Westmacott's Brigade, foraging to the south-west, inflicted a considerable loss on the enemy, with only one or two casualties on our side.

Telegraph has been laid to the Bagh by Lieutenant Garwood.

Colonel Martin, the new A. A. G., Second Division, has arrived, and attacked the rush on a picknet of the first Brigade, in Mastura, last night. One man was killed.

TERRIBLE EXECUTION BY THE SIKHS.

HEAVY LOSSES BY THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The official account of General Kempster's engagement of yesterday says that in return from Waran, on the afternoon of the 16th, General Kempster's Column was attacked in force by the enemy, probably Nakkakhels, on Saranser and the nearer heights, on the north of the road. All baggage had reached Camp by half past three in the afternoon. The 15th Sikhs, covering the rear were so hardly pressed from the woods near the Kotal, about 4 miles from the Camp, at 4 p. m., that General Kempster sent back the 36th Sikhs and two Companies of the Dorsets to reinforce them, and with the remaining troops halted and took up positions on the northern ridges to cover the retirement until light failed. On its becoming dusk these latter troops proceeded to Camp with but few casualities during the whole day. The remainder, comprising the 15th Sikhs, 36th Sikhs and two Companies of the Dorsets, remained out for the night. In the dark one Company of Dorsets got separated from the other Company and the Sikhs' and was attacked in overwhelming numbers by the enemy. On night falling the two Sikh Regiments were attacked by the enemy in great force and at close quarters.

The 15th Sikhs killed by rifle fire and bayonet at least one hundred and wounded many more. The 36th Sikhs, with the one Company of Dorsets, killed and wounded at least fifty, and the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas killed 25. The above is in addition to the losses inflicted by the remainder of the Brigade. The force was held in readiness to move from Maidan to assist General Kempster's retirement, if required, but he did not require the additional troops. Lieutenants Brooks and Hales, who were amongst the killed, were both attached to the Dorsetshire Regiment.

SNIPING IN CAMP.

Nov. 18.

General Lockhart's Camp was sniped on Tuesday night, a private of the Yorkshires being severely wounded by one of the shots.

THE GENERAL'S PLANS.

The Second Brigade which was to have gone to Bagh yesterday, postponed its departure in order to escort the wounded from Saran Sar, but it is understood that General Lockhart intended to carry out the movement to-day. It seems that a little force on the Saransar ridge finally drove off their assailants before dawn yesterday morning, and when the Second Brigade came out from the Camp to support them it found all the fighting over. The whole force was back in General Lockhart's Camp soon after nine in the morning.

THE WEATHER IN TIRAH.

The weather in Tirah continues fine, and the troops are exceptionally healthy despite the great variations of the temperature to which they have been subjected.

THE FIGHT WITH GENERAL KEMPSTER'S BRIGADE.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

SEVERAL OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*MAIDAN, Nov. 17.

General Kempster's Brigade had a severe rear-guard action returning from Waran, yesterday.

The enemy attacked in great numbers, and often came to close quarters. They were repulsed with heavy loss time after time.

Our casualties were heavy, the Dorsetshire Regiment being the heaviest losers.

The following officers were killed:—Captain Lewarne, 15th Sikhs; Lieutenant Crook, attached Dorsets; and Lieutenant Wyllie, 2nd Gurkhas.

Wounded: Colonel Abbott, 15th Sikhs (slightly); Captain Custens, 38th Sikhs (severely); Lieut. Munn, 35th Sikhs (slightly); Lieutenant Hales, attached Dorset Regiment (still missing).

The official list of casualties has not yet been published.

The enemy are reported to have lost very heavily indeed.

Half a Battalion of the 15th Sikhs and two Companies of the Dorsets remained out of camp last night, and arrived this morning without, however, any further loss.

* Appeared in our second edition of Thursday morning.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Maidan, 17th November, states:—General Kempster's force returned from Waran yesterday. The rear-guard was heavily attacked on the way. The 15th Sikhs held the pass to cover the retirement of the force before they were attacked by large numbers of the tribesmen. The 36th Sikhs and two Companies of the Dorsets were sent back to their assistance. Darkness, however, set in, and prevented their retirement to camp. The village was consequently occupied for the night, and the enemy attacking were repulsed by a brilliant bayonet charge, incurring heavy losses. Our losses were also heavy, several officers and men being wounded.

The 4th Brigade went to forage the Bagh yesterday. Ample forage was obtained. The enemy followed on, but suffered heavily. Our casualties were one killed and 5 wounded. The move of the 2nd Brigade and the Divisional troops of the 1st Division to the Bagh to-day is postponed.

THE RETIREMENT.

LATER.

In the return to camp of General Kempster's Force, yesterday, five Companies of the 15th Sikhs held Kotal till the remainder of the force had passed, and as the enemy were pressing very heavily on the 15th Sikhs, 7 Companies of the 36th Sikhs and 2 Companies of the Dorsets were sent to rainforce them and aid in the retirement. One Company of the Dorset Regiment lost its way, and another half Company, under Lieutenant Brooke, was left to hold some high ground above the road to cover the retirement of others. The retirement of the 15th Sikhs, 36th Sikhs, and half Company of the Dorset Regiment began from Kotal in dusk. Our enemy got up above in houses and fired on the troops moving below. Colonel Hogton with great coolness and presence of mind to avoid further loss ordered the capture of the houses at the point of the bayonet. The order was magnificently carried out, and the enemy were expelled, the houses being held during the night, and the night attack repulsed with loss to the enemy. Lieutenant Crooke's half of the Company was overwhelmed by numbers of the enemy, and he and many of his men were cut up.

TAKING THE SARANSA PASS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MAIDAN, Nov. 10.

My last letter to you was from Karappa, a couple of days ago. Since then I have some sad news to tell you; and also a certain amount of good news, but I will begin with the fight that took place yesterday during the reconnaissance of the Saransa Pass. At early dawn the party started out from Camp, the Northamptons to attack the pass going up the road, the Dorsets attacking on the left flank, and the 36th Sikhs supporting the Northamptons in the main attack. Two Mountain Batteries and a Company of Sappers followed. The Dorsets on the left opened fire first and gradually climbed up the hills on the left with a certain amount of difficulty, as the fire was heavy and small parties crossed the open ground, one after another, until they collected in villages some way up the hill, in considerable numbers. The Northamptons meanwhile steadily advanced and the pass was taken without heavy casualties at about 11 a.m. From the heights they tried to open communication by helio with Bara, but the attempt was unsuccessful, no response being received. Then, when the retirement commenced, the heavy casualties that I telegraphed down to you to-day took place.

The retirement was carried out with the greatest steadiness, and the enemy, who had been strongly reinforced, grew very bold in their onslaughts and rushed fro crag to crag, taking up excellent cover and shooting at sections, as soon as they began to retire. As a man was wounded and his comrades picked him up to bring him along, a heavy fire was at once brought to bear on the small groups they necessarily formed, and it must be owned that their shooting was very straight. Time after time the little groups bearing along the wounded seemed to fall all at the same time; and more men dashed back to help their wounded comrades. Dhoolies carrying the wounded were made the special target to the enemy's sharp shooters, and under the circumstances the dhooli bearers stuck well to their work and deserve great praise. It is always the same tale to tell about these retirements. The Mamund expedition furnished instances, the first day's retirement after Dargai had been taken on the 18th October, and again yesterday. Our total casualties were two officers killed, three wounded, and 65 rank and file killed and wounded. Out of these casualties the Northamptons were the heaviest losers. They lost two officers killed and one wounded, seventeen men were killed and twenty-nine wounded. The Dorsets lost two officers wounded, five men killed and six wounded. And I have not yet ascertained the exact casualities among the 36th Sikhs, but believe they only lost four or five men wounded. The account I have sent you is only unfortunately hearsay, as I was at Mastura when the engagement was going on, but the slight description I have given you is from what I gathered from officers in the Northamptons and Dorsets who were present during the whole fighting.

This afternoon three of the Gordon Highlanders were severely wounded while out with a foraging party. The wires are cut almost every night and cause a great deal of inconvenience to the telegraph people, who are working day and night—until the wires are cut. I fancy they must be really grateful when the wires are cut and they get a rest of a few hours. The telegraph party are always up at dawn with their escort and the wires are soon repaired, if any damage has been done to them. Two days ago at Kaauppa four of the Thind Infantry were wounded while on escort to the telegraph party.

MAIDAN, Nov. 11.

The Sanpagha camel road is open, and is a wonderfully graded road. I do not know to whom belongs the credit of the laying out the line, but it certainly is a very good road, and I hear they are going to increase its width to 12 feet, in which case Field Artillery and even tongas will be able to come up over as far as Mastura, if required at any future time.

The Arhanga camel road is not quite broad enough for Field Guns yet and the amount of traffic that goes along it from early morning till late in the afternoon prevents any work being done actually on the road. For safety of the convoys there is a rule now that any animals that have not reached the top of the Kotal by 3 o'clock in the afternoon have to advance for the night under the protection of the force holding the Arhanga pass. Sometimes there is is a long line of camels, mules, or donkeys at the foot of the pass at a quarter to three, the followers are told the time and that they will have to spend a cold miserable night on the Kotal if they do not harry their animals over the pass. Then comes the crush and hurry. Transport officers shout themselves hoarse, their assistants fly up and down the road encouraging animals and their attendants in a way more forcible than polite.

On arriving in camp here I was very sorry to hear that Captain Watson of the Commissariat Department had been killed on the night of the 8th. It was especially hard time, as during the whole night only half-a-dozen shots had been fired, and among them one hit Captain Watson in the head, and he died within a couple of hours. He was very popular in his division, and carried out his difficult duties as Commissariat officer with such tact and good nature that he won the hearts of all he had anything to do with. He served throughout the Mohmand expedition and during that time as well as up here in Tirah, though worried night and day, he was always ready to help everyone, and we are sure his loss will be deeply felt not only by the troops up here, but also by his many friends in Bombay and Madras, and by the whole Commissariat Department.

But to pass on to more cheery news the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas sent out a party of 40 men under a native officer at dawn on the 8th, from Mastura in the hope of intercepting some of the enemy who spend three days in the hills, and come down to the Mastura Valley in the evenings to spend their nights as comfortably as possible in the houses and huts that still remain in tact. The native officer in charge of the party, told me with great glee, how he had crept up quietly to within a few hundred yards of where he thought he should find some of the enemy and at the first glimmer of dawn he saw them preparing their flight up the hills. He pushed his men out in skirmishing order, and they doubled along and shot a dozen of them as they were crossing a nullah. The enemy carried away many of their dead and wounded, but in their precepitous flight left seven men dead and four badly wounded. The wounded are being treated in our hospitals and do not understand the Sirkar's kindness and method of making war.

Foraging parties proceed daily, as usual, for grain and fodder; only twice have they had to come back, as the enemy appeared in such numbers that escort with disadvantages of ground and hampered by many mules and followers would have much difficulty in extricating themselves without heavy casualties if an engagement was entered upon. Orders are generally issued to the covering parties not to enter into a general engagement unless compelled. Jirgahs are expected in daily. The last two nights have been very peaceful and quiet, not a single shot having been fired into camp. While yesterday the enemy were seen in great numbers on the heights to the east of camp, making sungars on the Siransa Pass, while another strong party were seen on the heights to the north-east making sungars on the road the force would take on its way to the Rajgul valley.

A strong reconnaissance has again pushed up and is at present on the Saransa Kotal. Little firing took place while we actually took the pass, the batteries only firing half-a-dozen rounds.

The weather seems to be warmer now than it was when the force first came here, the thermometer showing 34° as the minimum.

The Zakkha Khels are justifying the reputation they bear for audacity and determination to fight. The attitude assumed by this tribe in persistently firing into camp, attacking convoys and foraging parties, and following up the retirement of even large bodies of our troops, and attacking them with reckless courage, complicates the situation in a way it is not easy to appreciate from a distance. The Orakzais, from whom the same determined opposition was expected, having come in after opposing a bold resistance to our advance, Sir William Lockhart is placed in the difficult position of being unable to treat with them from the vantage point of complete mastery. The fortified villages and towers of these Zakkha Khels are said to lie at the foot of the surrounding hills, and fringe the valley of Maidan. These are all accessible to our reconnaissance parties, but although large numbers of them have already been destroyed, this tribe show no signs of submission. Their last attack on the retirement from the reconnaissance of Saran Sar was an example of their reckless courage; when the furious onslaught of a small band appears to have so far surprised the Northamptons, that resistance, if it was offered, proved unavailing to prevent the serious loss sustained by this regiment. The moral effect of these successful tactics on the part of this tribe must be bad for our prestige with the others. So far our military position at Maidan appears to be in the undeveloped state which a forced inaction involves. This state, as we have seen, however, does not involve immunity from persistent annoyance of a kind that is costing us serious loss of life. The reconnaissance of the surrounding positions are carried out without the tangible results that should accrue to successful military operations, and the attitude of the enemy on almost all occasions appears to be encouraged by a knowledge of the advantages which the situation affords him for retaliating whenever the chances are in his favour. The difficulty which the General Officer Commanding has to contend with will no doubt be further complicated by the necessity which the persistently hostile attitude of the Zakka Khels imposes on him of meting out severe punishment to them if they should continue to hold out. To do this effectually, however, it will be necessary to follow them up into the Bazaar valley, the Bara country and even it is said, up to the borders of the Khyber where they are accustomed to migrate at certain seasons and possess sufficient influence to be welcomed as settlers. It is obvious, therefore, that a development of the military situation in Tirah is imminent, if it is the intention of the Government to maintain Sir William Lockhart's freedom in dealing with the complications arising from the military conditions of the present situation, and for fulfilling the obligations of his mission. The movement of the Peshawar column will most probably inaugurate the change in the military situation and prepare the way for a vigorous prosecution of the campaign against the recalcitrant tribes while yet the season is favourable for doing so. Why that movement has not already taken place still seems to be wrapped in mystery.

THE CASE AGAINST DAMODHER CHAPEKAR.

FURTHER REMAND GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

The case against Damodher Hari Chapeker will not be held to-morrow, as the police have asked for a further remand of a fortnight.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CASES.

There were 79 cases and 42 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, of which 9 cases occurred in Raviwar and Sanwar peiths, each, 8 in the Sukerwar, 10 in Kasba, 7 in Gunj, 6 in Sadasiv, 6 in Narayen, 6 in Nana, and 6 in the Rasta Peith.

The total mortality in the city was 51.

In the Cantonment there were 20 cases and 15 deaths; and 32 cases and 30 deaths in Poona District.

In the General Plague Hospital 67 were admitted, 53 died, and 475 remaining under treatment; in the Hindu Hospital 10 were admitted, 2 discharged cured and 7 died, leaving 61; and in the Mahomedan 13 were admitted, 8 died, and 84 remain under treatment.

EVACUATION OF SUDDER BAZAAR.

The Sudder Bazaar has been vacated; the inhabitants having gone to live in thatched huts till their houses have been desinfected and white-washed.

OUTBREAK AMONGST THE 20TH MADRAS INFANTRY.

A few cases of plague occurred amongst the 26th Madras Infantry at Belgaum. The Regiment has been put under canvas. Major Minchin, the Cantonment Magistrate, is taking strong preventive measures.

THEFTS BY PLAGUE EMPLOYES.

Sajansing Gulabsing, of the Sappers and Miners, employed on plague search party in the city, was charged with stealing a silver watch. The City Magistrate sentenced him to one and a-half month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Municipal disinfecting and white-washing party, consisting of five men, of which one was a police constable, stole ornaments worth Rs. 400 and will be placed shortly before the Magistrate.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT.

The move of the 2nd Field Battery, which was cancelled, will be railed to Kamptee from Kirkee, leaving Kirkee on the 31st January.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Reports dated yesterday, from Tochi, state that the Argyles, accompanied by General Egerton, have reached Boga, where they halt for the present.

Another rifle of those lost at Maizar has been brought in.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

All was quiet yesterday in the Kurram, on the line of the communications, and at Bara. General Hammond is moving his camp to a site three miles distant from the present one for sanitary reasons.

The Guides Infantry reached Jalala yesterday, where General Blood now has five Battalions and two Batteries in camp with efficient transport.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab reached Malakhand yesterday.

SUBMISSION OF THE SALARZAIS.

News from Malakhand reports that the Salarzais have to-day sent in the ten remaining rifles of their fine.

General Hammond's Column reports all well to-day.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

"Twas in trafalgar's Bay." We have not, then, after all, forgotten the great men of old. Other countries celebrate their victories. The Germans every year remind each other of Sedan and the overthrow of the French Empire. The Americans every year revive the memory of their War of Independence. Neither Germans nor Americans pay much attention to the feelings of French or English; nor have they the least scruples about wounding or irritating the people who were defeated; nor do they remind each other of the battles in which they themselves came off second best. Why should they? It is their object to commemorate their independence. What would Germany be at this day if it had been defeated and overrun by the French? In doing so a nation must celebrate the victories by which that independence was attained. Dr. Conan Doyle would prefer that we should celebrate Nelson's birthday. Certainly. It would make no difference; we could not rejoice on his birthday without proclaiming with bells and trumpets and drums the reasons why we do so—the great victories of the Nile and Copenhagen and Trafalgar. We are all agreed, however, that to let our children forget the greatest sea captain of any age—our own sea captain—would be unworthy, ungrateful, and mischievous. He gave us victory after victory, and at last the culminating victory which secured our country from invasion and our commerce from destruction, and enabled us to carry on the war, while all Europe, except Russia and Great Britain alone, was under the iron heel of Napoleon. We wanted to keep the seas open. Nelson kept them open for us. After Trafalgar, to the end of the war, though we had to fight the French every day, though their navy was by no means destroyed, there was no longer any doubt of our naval superiority. We do very well to remind ourselves of this great day, and of all it meant for us and for the cause of Liberty, We do extremely well to congratulate overselves over all that Nelson won for us.

It was a strange turn of fortune that converted a war for Liberty on the part of the French against despotism on the part of the Allies—including ourselves—into a war for Liberty on the part of the Ellis despotism on the part of the French. The same soldiers, the same battle cries, the same watchwords, yet all this difference—because, you see, the essential, the first necessity of Liberty, is national existence, and this Napoleon would allow to nobody.

The late Sir John Seeley points out that the ultimate ambition of the great Conqueror was not so much the subjugation of Europe as the acquisition, first, of all the English Colonies, and then the recovery of North America, from which the French had been expelled by the redcoats and the Colonials. A France which should possess India, Australia, and the whole of North America would be far greater and a far more powerful nation than a France ruling over Germany and Itality, conquered, humiliated, conspiring for revolt. It was a great pity that the United States did not understand a policy which meant their own destruction. Had they realised that we were fighting for our own life and liberty first and for theirs next, they would never have bought Louisiana for three millions, but they would have taken it for nothing and joined us. As it was, their subsidy to the cause of military despotism gave Napoleon funds to continue his plans, while he intended to reward the givers by seizing on the whole of the States as soon as England lay at his feet. Of course, the President did not understand this ambition, and the acquisition of French claims to the whole of America west of the Mississippi was certainly dirt-cheap at three millions sterling. It would be curious to speculate on the frantic War for Independence in the States that would have followed on the downfal of Great Britain. It would have been a war, not against a Power incapable of putting more than a few thousands in the field, and, as in the old war, in alliance with a Power greatly superior on land to Great Britain; but alone, against a Power holding command of the seas, capable of sending armies over numbering hundreds of thousands, with friends in Canada and friends at the mouth of the Mississippi.

I have been on a journey—not a long journey—about four hours by train, or six hours from door to door. I undertook that journey in order to make a speech. Therefore, all the way down I was running over my notes and making up my mind how long they would take. The reduction of intentions and ideas into time is a serious difficulty, especially with speakers who are not orators. Coming back, however, the address duly delivered, effectively or not—let us forbear to inquire—I was free to wile away the time by making another journey of a more exciting nature. I had long desired to visit the Banks of Newfoundland where the cod fish are caught. On the way out they show you the Banks, that is, they point into the Boundless; and they say, "Those are the Banks." I wanted to explore the Banks, which can only be done by going on board a fishing smack and becoming one of the crew. This I did, and for four months—all too short—I lived on board a smack and joined in the fishing. It was a glorious experience. The years dropped off; the beard dropped off; I became a boy again, no end of a boy; a first-rate boy; I never knew that there was such good stuff in me. The boat rolled and tossed in the waves; the big fish were brought on board; we fought the shark and we pulled in the harpoon. The strong fresh air of the Atlantic filled out my lungs; the muscles of my limbs grew taut and strong, my eyes became keen; merely to live on such a boat was enjoyment ineffable. A glorious experience, truly, But too soon it came to an end. As the train rolled into King's Cross, the smack returned to the port of Gloucester City, Maine, laden as deep as she could carry with fish, and I stepped out upon the quay, and took a cab for Hampstead. You, dear reader, can take a ticket anywhere, and go on that voyage yourself; you can even go without taking a ticket. All you have to do is to call for "Captains Courageous."

A dreadful warning reaches us from the Congress of Librarians. We are informed that the greatest enemy of modern literature is the paper on which it is printed. Everybody knows that it is now chiefly made out of sawdust, but no one ever before suspected the dreadful truth, viz., that as it is made out of sawdust so to sawdust it will return. Think what this means. The immortal bard of whom no new editions are published rests on the shelf enjoying his immortality. As it is immortality, he will enjoy it for ever. What did he say or sing? "Lo! I have raised up a monument more lasting than brass." And, again, "My head shall touch the stars." Alas! Poor bard! For the day shall come when the librarian, casually taking him up, will discover that he is again resolved into the elements from which he came, and, by means of the housemaid's napkin, his sawdust, and his immortality, will vanish away and be no more seen. Elizabethan literature, printed on old-fashioned paper, will survive. The Victorian literature will perish—all but those writers, few indeed, of whom they will continue to issue reprints. As for the rest, they will be forgotton; not only their works, but also their very names; the slatings they got from their enemies, the lumps of laudation they got from their friends, the impartial critics, will be forgotton; nay, the critics themselves will be forgotton. It seems a sad ending to our famous literature, and this is an age which promised so much—all to vanish in a few years, good and bad, great and small, one with another. All to lie down in the sawdust undistinguished, indistinguishable, lost and forgotton. "More lasting than brass," he vainly cried. "Yet not so lasting," cried Science, "as the sawdust which shall entomb and destroy thy monument."

Somebody sends me a number of the *Clarion*, a paper edited by Mr. Robert Blatchford, commonly called "Nunquam." The paper is Socialistic; it is also bright, clever, unconventional, and frankly suited to the tastes of its readers. Everybody interested in the progress of Socialism, whether for or against, should read this paper; the enemies of Socialism, especially should read it, if only to find out what is maintained by its advocates, what is intended, and what is advised. For my own part I am a looker-on. It is not my business to lecture the world on social economics and philosophy. I read the *Clarion* just as I listen to a lecture or a sermon, without therefore belonging to the party or the sect. Some time ago I put a Socialist into a novel. A country clergyman wrote with great indignation to say that he would not allow my mischievous doctrines in his village library. I replied that the doctorines were those of a character in my story, and that a novelist must not be identified with the opinions of his characters, else Dickens would be a murderer and a pickpocket and a fraud. But my friend would not hear me; he said that he could see through my flimsy pretances. As for Socialists, however, they are picturesque; I like to hear about their dreams. Therefore, I have ordered the *Clarion*, and I recommend other lookers-on, all who have property, all who employ labour, and all who are interested in watching the movements and forces of the day, to read the *Clarion*.

All this to introduce "Nunquam" on critics and criticism. Why, he asks, should a writer acknowledged to be in the first line in his own branch trouble himself about the critic of the hour! But the fact is that he does. It is a thing difficult to explain that the greater the genius, the finer his work, the more sensitive is the poet or the artist to criticism. Who could be more sensitive than Pope; than Byron; than Keats; than Shelley! There are living men whom I could name—men who have produced really fine work—equally sensitive. They suffer agonies by things which seem to others only petty yaps and barks of an irresponsible scrub. These barks and yaps, you tell him, are not criticism. He acknowledges this truth, yet he winces—he always winces. The true critic is kindly—nay, let me use "Nunquam's" own words. "The critic who can keep his soul unspotted, his vision keen and clear, and his heart free from cynicism and fresh from weariness, is a man in a million—one of the best and kindliest of God's creatures." What did Browning say! "Nunquam" quotes him. "I have had too long an experience of the hiss and cackle of criticism ever to lift my heel against that which waddles behind it." A good writer, a great writer, ought not, of course, to vex himself; yet—consider—does not Browning's allusion to the creature that waddles show that he does actually trouble himself about the hiss and cackle? They all do. It is irrational: it is absurd. Nothing that a critic says, for or against a book, can really hurt it if it is good, or advance it if it is bad, except for the moment. Yet they all do. Why? I am not prepared to offer a complete answer. Yet this is a suggestion by way of offering a reason. One difference between the writer with genius and the writer without is that the former puts into his work *himself*; his heart and his soul, as well as his skill. And so, when the obscure an ignorant "critic"—poor wretch?—thinks to brighten his dull column by "slating" the work of one, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose, every word becomes a personal insult. You will hear writers of all kinds declaring that they are perfectly careless about critics. Do not believe them. They ought to be; but they are not. And again, to quote "Nunquam", who is most sensible on the subject.

A good work is not easily killed. I maintain that no artist should much concern himself as to the reception he gets. If his book or play is good, no amount of neglect or adverse criticism can make it bad. He has sung a good song whether or not the crowd have ears; or he has sung a poor song, and its life ends with the shouts of a mistaken audience. In any case he has—I hope—done his best, and, as it is a poor song that pleases not its own singer, he has at least got joy of his labour.

I have never been able to understand why people live in flats while they can live in houses. It is certainly convenient for those who want to live in the heart of the West-end to take a flat, which, while it costs enough, is far cheaper than any house of the same locality could be. But a suburban flat, a Bloomsbury flat, a South Kensington flat—where is the attraction? I have lately been looking at a cheap suburban flat. It consists of a long strip filled with small rooms one behind the other. There are two sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, a kitchen, and a bath-room. All the rooms except two look out on a blank wall four or five feet distant; one of the other two looks out on a stable. For whom is this delightful suite of rooms destined? Who would live in this dark and gloomy place, into which light just struggles, where the air cannot be changed, half way up a huge pile, with similar prisons above and below? There is not a cupboard, or a cellar, or a store room of any kind. Wine must be bought by the bottle because there is no place to lay it down; beer must be "sent for" in a jug for the same reason; jam must be bought by the pot; butter and cheese by the pennyworth; coals by the scuttle. Then there is no lift. Fancy having everything lugged up half a dozen stories! Think of the additional worry of travelling when you have to carry the trunks yourself up five pairs of stairs! Again, there is no fire escape. Think of the agony of discovering the common, narrow wooden stairs on fire, and of realising that no fire escape ever invented could reach above the fourth floor! I do not know the rent of these princely chambers; but surely it were better to take the meanest "semi-detached" than a flat such as this.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE first of the season competitions was held yesterday morning, when the large number of thirty-four competitors turned out to try and qualify for the "Forty-Twa" Silver Medal. There are in all six qualifying competitions for it, under handicap, on nine holes, the winners of each competition meeting in the final. Messrs. Pechey, Mostyn, and Ward tied with a net score of 40, which speaks well for the handicapping:—

1	W P Pechey	Scr.		40
	R E Mostyn	48	8	40
	T J Ward	44	4	40
4	F H Brown	53	12	41
5	A Cameron	48	5	43
	A B Nixon	52	9	43
7	H Bromley	51	7	44
	H C Radford	49	5	44
	H F Weston	56	12	44

The other competitors were over 44 net or made no return.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—Major W Scott-Moncrieff, Middlesex Regiment, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bengal Command, vice Colonel Craigie, officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters. Major J. L. Govan, Norfolk Regiment, to officiate as a Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, in the Bengal Command, vice Captain Bailey, officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District. Lieutenant A. H. Wilson, East Surrey Regiment, to be an Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling, Punjab and Bengal Commands, for the cold season. 8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant H. A. Holdich, Scottish Rifles, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 31st Punjab Infantry—Captain E. S. Hall, 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. Lieutenant A. G. Kemball, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, is transfered in the same capacity. 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant. E. B. C. Boddam to be Adjutant. Lieutenant M. R. W. Nightingale to be Quartermaster, vice Boddam. 27th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant W. O. Grant, South Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. The temperary transfer of 2nd-Lieutenant W. A. S. Walker, 40th Pathans, to the 24th Punjab Infantry is cancelled. The 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment will be conveyed from the Cape to Calicut by the transport Avoca, arriving in March.

THE two things which the Central Provinces world is anxiously expecting to fall, writes a correspondent, are the death-rate and prices. The end of the rains was unusually unhealthy, and the people, mostly weakened by a lower diet than usual, suffered badly. In the head-quarter towns for the week ending 23rd October the *Gazette* shows 858 deaths against 269 births, and this is a great improvement on former returns. Until death-rates fall to somewhere near the normal it would be very dangerous to close works and poor-houses, and to put away the whole machinery of relief. For some weeks yet the labouring classes will have difficulty in places in earning enough for their daily food, more especially as the baniahs seem determined that nothing but the actual presence of the new grain in the bazar shall bring down prices to a reasonable level: the sight of the standing bumper crops does not seem to appeal to them at all strongly.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	3	1	6
B Dongri	3a	1	22
C Bhuleshwar	1	0	18
D Khetwady	0	0	11
E 3rd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo and Byculla	7b	2	23
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1c	3	18
Total	15	7	108
Same date last year	11	7	92
Total mortality same date 1896	—	—	1
Total plague deaths to date	13,378	11,212	

a One recent arrival from up-country Ahmednagar.
b Recent arrival from up-country (Poona).
c From Bandora, on his way from Palghur to Bombay.

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 0
Deaths ... 0

THE QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

The quarantine imposed upon second and third-class passengers relates to arrivals from all stations between Ahmednagar and Dhond, between Dundi and Poona inclusive, and between Miraj and Poona; also stations between Poona and Kalyan, including Poona. Proposals in regard to the quarantine measures were received from Government, yesterday, and a notification detailing the quarantine rules will now shortly be issued.

Six hundred and six persons, who arrived in Bombay from Poona, by the six in-coming trains between the hours of 5 a.m. and 8 p.m., on Wednesday, were detrained at the Byculla Station, and were escorted by the police to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp.

There were, yesterday, 1,698 persons, including 608 passengers, detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 726 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday, 158 patients remained under treatment in the various Plague Hospitals, and six deaths were recorded.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., with effect from the 14th October last, holds the special temporary appointment as Chief Plague Authority in the Nasik District, exercising all the powers conferred on District Magistrate under the Epidemic Desease Act.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names:—Lieutenant M. E. L. Bruce, I.S.C., and Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, British Infantry, Sholapur; Lieutenant W. W. Bickford, I.S.C., and Lieutenant J. L. Alexander, I.S.C., Palanpur; Lieutenant C. S. Fellows, I.S.C., and Lieutenant W. L. J. Carey, R. A., Surat; Captain A. H. Kellie, I.S.C., Manmad.

Surgeon-Captain B. H. F. Leumann, I.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column No. VII at Sholapur; and Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., I.M.S., of the Plague Flying Column No. IX, at Hubli, to which column Temporary Assistant-Surgeon J. V. P. Mascarenhas, L. M. and S., has been attached. The Flying Column No. 1, at Lanowli, is under Temporary Assistant-Surgeon P. O. Paguis.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Pocha has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Railway Inspection at Bhusaval.

Assistant-Surgeon C. M. Rodrigues is in charge of Plague Flying Column No. 3, at Igatpuri, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant Gwyther, transferred.

Mr. C. H. Longley, on reversion to British service, has been appointed a temporary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Surat District for Plague duty.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,364, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,382, making a total of 4,746 persons. Departures by sea 725, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,363, making a total of 4,088 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Telegraphic advices received from Cutch Mandvie, yesterday, by the Plague Committee, show that on the 17th instant there was only one fresh case admitted into the hospital there. Five deaths were recorded outside the city and one in the hospital. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 60.

QUARANTINE AT BROACH.

Mr. Candy, the District Magistrate at Broach, has notified that all persons, except (1) Europeans and Eurasians travelling first or second class and their servants, (2) public servants of Government or of Native States travelling on duty and their servants, coming to Broach or Anklesvar from all stations between Colaba and Kosamba Robo, Sarotra, Chitrasui, Chandisar, Deesa, Palanpur, Umerdesi, Chhapa, and Baroda, are liable to be detained for observation in a camp appointed for the purpose for a period which may extend to ten days. Any respectable citizen of Broach or Anklesvar will deposit Rs. 50 (fifty rupees) in the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, for Broach, and in that of the Mamlatdar of Anklesvar, for Anklesvar, as security that they will present themselves when called on for medical inspection, they are released after such measures as may appear necessary for their disinfection, and that of their clothing and baggage have been taken. All persons, except Europeans, travelling first or second class, going to Anklesvar or Broach from these places shall be liable to be compelled to bathe in a disinfecting bath, and their clothing and baggage liable to be disinfected. In the case of persons in classes (1) and (2) other than Europeans bathing and disinfection will only be insisted upon should it appear necessary to the authorities.

PRAYERS AT DUMAS.

A correspondent writes:—The sanitary station of Dumas, near Surat, was astir this day (16th November), and the many residents of Surat, who have come here owing to the plague that prevails there congregated, this evening, in large numbers near the temple of Shivnath Mahadeo in the Jubilee Park to offer their united prayers to the Almighty Father to avert the plague from Surat and other places, and restore the old state of things. When the people had all assembled, several verses were sung with the aid of music from the Prarthna Samaj books, invoking the aid of God in this dire calamity, and praying for relief. This being done, all assembled, led by music, went in procession to the seashore, and at the junction of the river Tapti and the sea, which is considered to be a very sacred spot, stood the Mahomadans offering their own prayers, and the Hindus with the aid of Brahmins by the hand of Rao Bahadur Nandshanker Tuljashanker, performed worship to the sea, threw flowers and cocoanuts, and poured milk into the water, and the Brahmins recited the sacred Mantras. This being done, sugar was distributed to the people assembled, and the village children, who had come direct from School. The patel of the village, a Parsee gentleman, also offered prayers, and all left the place late in the evening.

THE DEATH OF MR. L. F. MACLEAN.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

The *Morning Post* says: The published accounts of the terrible mistake which resulted in the death of Mr. L. F. Maclean, on Saturday last, are inaccurate. What happened was this. In the prescription the strychnine was given as extract, instead of tincture, but the amount was correctly given in minims. The compounder, seeing the word extract, concluded that grains was intended instead of minims, as an extract cannot be given in minims, and he made up the prescription with grains accordingly. The dose was, of course, fatal. The compounder, it appears, is a native on Rs. 10 a month, who happened at the time to be overwhelmed with work, if, indeed, that is not his chronic state. It seems astounding that the making-up of deadly poisons should be entrusted to a man whose qualifications are valued by the Government at Rs. 10, and it will be well if the mistake, which has plunged a family in mourning, puts an end to such a scandalous state of things. It was, of course, the duty of the compounder whenever he saw the least reason to suppose that an error had been made, to refer back the prescription for enquiry, but in the rush of work this seems never to have occurred to him. Another singular circumstance is that this same tonic was one which he had frequently made up before. Considering the extraordinary care taken in European Chemists' shops in the handling of poisons it seems amazing that so much responsibility should have been left in the hands of one overworked underpaid native.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wolseley, Commanding the Punjab, left Rawalpindi at 2-36 a.m., on Friday, for the Malakhand, where he goes to inspect the line of defences, returning to Rawalpindi about the 24th instant.

The murder of a prominent Hindu Pundit at Lahore, some months ago, is likely to be a mystery no longer. The supposed murderer has been arrested in Kashmir and identified by the mother and widow of the Pundit.

Lieutenant H. F. Jacob, acting Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., has been allowed privilege leave for one month and sixteen days.

Surgeon-Major J. C. H. Peacocke, on return from leave, is to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., has been allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

Mr. A. K. Leslie has been appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year, ending the 19th December, 1897, in succession to Sir George Cotton, Kt.

Captain F. W. Wodehouse is to act as First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler on leave.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Sadler, Political Agent for the Somali Coast, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. S. Rebsch, M.Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, during the absence of Mr. R. B. Joyner, on privilege leave.

Mr. J. R. Hatherly, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr. C. N. Clifton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on Famine Relief duty in the Sholapurf District, is transferred to the Ahmednagar District.

The services of Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E. Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on Field Service.

The privilege leave for sixteen days granted to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been cancelled.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., is to be substantive *pro tem.* Under-Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments vice Mr. Fawcett, I.C.S., granted leave.

Mr. F. T. V. Austin, on return from leave, is to be District Superintendent of Police in the Thana District; Mr. J. R. Tregear to be District Superintendent, Ahmedabad; Mr. E. H. Ingle, on relief by Mr. H. R. Hume, to be Assistant Superintendent, Thana; Mr. J. G. Foard to continue to act as District Superintendent, Broach; Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Kavasji to continue to act as District Superintendent, Surat; Mr. A. F. Grey to continue to act as Assistant Superintendent, Ahmedabad.

During the absence of Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, M.B., is to act as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant College; and Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall, M.B., B.S., to act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Curator of Pathological Museum. They will also act as first and second physicians of the J. J. Hospital respectively.

The grand total of the Indian Famine Relief Fund is now Rs. 1,65,28,670.

The term of engagement of lady nurses, who are temporarily employed at the General Hospitals established at Rawaldindi in connection with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, has been fixed at two months.

Of the native regiments in the Tochi Valley, the 6th Bengal Infantry are the greatest sufferers from sickness. One hundred more weakly men, making a total of 160, have been sent down to the base, where the whole regiment will shortly be sent till further orders are received as to their future destination. The principal cause of sickness is said to be malarial fever and debility.

Some correspondence has passed between Mr. W. W. Mitchell, of the Ceylon Legislative Council, and the Colonial Office relative to the necessity for restrictions on the sale and consumption of opium in the island. It is suggested that regulations similar to those obtaining in India, Burma, and the Straits, should be put in force in Ceylon where Mr. Mitchell declares that the increasing use of the drug is having a very deleterious effect upon the people. The Colonial Office states that the effect of allowing opium to be smoked in licensed shops is being carefully watched.

The wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, which has been doing garrison duty at Kohat for some weeks past, has now been added to the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and will move to Maidan at once. As everything remains quiet on the Jamrud border, F. Battery, R. H. A., and the two squadrons of the 11th Hussars have been moved into Peshawar from Hari Singh-ka-Burj.

Mr. Elliot Colvin, Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, who was lately mentioned as likely to officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, has now been ordered to Quetta to act as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner of Baluchistan. Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is posted to Bhopawar as Political Agent, vice Captain de Laessoe invalided. His place will be filled by Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, now on special duty at the Malakhand.

The annual Staff College dinner having fallen through this year, owing to the absence on field service of a large number of officers, Sir Edwin Collen and Lady Collen stepped into the breach and gave a dinner party, to which ladies also were invited, to such Staff College officers as remained at Simla. Amongst those present were Colonel Craigie, A. A. G.; Colonel Wolfe Murray, R. A.; Colonel Durand, Military Secretary; Colonel De Brath and Captain Clay, of the Military Department; Major Younghusband, of the Guides; and Captain Napier, Oxfordshire L. I.

A largely attended meeting of the Punjab Text-Book Committee, Lahore, was held, on Saturday, for the purpose of electing a Secretary in place of Mr. Ussher, resigned. Of the candidates for the post one or two were declared ineligible, as they are not members of the Committee. It was pointed out to the meeting that the Committee had in 1886 requested the Government to nominate the Principal of the Central Training College as an *ex-officio* member of the Committee, in order that his services might be utilised as Secretary. This had been done, and, on a vote being taken, the Committee decided to adhere to that arrangement, and Mr. H. T. Knowlton was accordingly appointed Secretary.

One of the first prosecutions in Madras under the Plague Regulations of the Epidemic Diseases Act took place, on Tuesday. Dr. J. Nield Cook, the Health Officer of the Madras Municipality, prosecuted a man named Cripps for giving a false name and address to the Medical Inspector at Perambore Railway Station. The accused's plea was that he was induced to do so by his fellow-passengers, and that he did not know he was committing an offence. He was fined Rs. 20, in default 20 days' simple imprisonment, which may be considered a very lenient sentence.

Railway earnings for the week ending 30th October, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show decreases on the following:—E. I., Rs. 88,000; Bengal-Nagpur, Rs. 18,000; Indian Midland, Rs. 24,000; G. I. P., Rs. 1,43,000; B. B. and C. I., Rs. 1,11,000; Madras, Rs. 37,000; and an increase on the North-Western of Rs. 1,67,000.

The proposals made some time ago for the reduction of the native infantry garrison in Burma have now been sanctioned by the Government of India. Two Madras battalions will be withdrawn during the ensuing relief. This will leave only two Madras infantry regiments in Burma, both being stationed in Rangoon. The seven local battalions, composed of Sikhs, Punjabi Mahomedans, Gurkhas, Dogras, Pathans and Hindustanis will form the native garrison of Upper Burma. The 1st Burma Gurkha Rifles are to have Maymyo, the new hill station, as their permanent headquarters. The reduction in the garrison will be made by withdrawing all native infantry from Thayetmyo and Shwebo, which have British infantry garrisons, and from Myingyan and Moulmein. Regarding the two stations last named there is now no necessity for keeping regular troops at Myingyan, while peaceful Moulmein has its volunteer artillery and infantry. The reliefs of the Madras Infantry as revised will be as follows: 2nd Regiment, Raipur and Sambalpur to Vizianagram; 1st Burma Gurkha Rifles, Kengtung to Meymyo; 13th Madras Infantry, Thayetmyo to Raipur and Sambalpur; 23rd, Trichinopoly to Secunderabad; 27th, Moulmein to Trichinopoly; 3rd Burma, Mandalay to Keogtung; 5th Burma Battalion, Myingyan to Mandalay.

The Calcutta police have succeeded in tracing the murderers of the woman whose body was found on the 21st October in a horribly mutilated state in a Calcutta lane. The Police Commissioner had offered rewards up to Rs. 400 for the identification of the body or information leading to the identification of the murderers, but no clue was forthcoming. The police discovered that one Habulchunder Das, a shop-keeper of locality, had suddenly disappeared and followed him up and arrested him at Burdwan. The woman was then identified. Habul appears to have been assisted by two other miscreants, who murdered the woman for the sake of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 100. The three accused were placed before the Northern Division Magistrate, the other day, on the charge of wilful murder. The first accused admits his guilt, and states that the murder was committed in the house of the third accused. He asserts that the second accused cut the woman's throat with a razor, and that third accused stabbed her with a chisel, while he (the first accused) held her. He subsequently tarred her face. He pointed out to the police the shops where he had purchased the tar and the rope to tie up the body. The second and third accused plead not guilty, and deny all knowledge of the crime. The case stands adjourned to enable the police to made further enquiries.

With reference to a case of plague detected at Arkonam Junction Station on the Madras Railway, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has directed that the patient, who has been removed to the Segregation Camp, should not be attended to by the Medical Staff on inspection duty at Arkonam, as it is feared the latter might otherwise become a source of infection to the numerous passengers they mix with on the platform. The patient is to be attended to by a separate Hospital Assistant working under the orders of the Medical Officer on plague duty at Arkonam. Should any more cases of plague occur at Arkanam, a further staff will be detailed for duty at the Segregation Camp.

Someone else has commenced telling stories in Madras not of snakes and cycles this time, but of geese and guns. He writes:—I have read with much interest your correspondent's account of the kite which was killed by concussion of the brain due to the close proximity of the bird's head to an electric current, and would also beg to record a very similar strange incident, by which a friend of mine made a big bag of wild geese. My friend fired at a large gaggle with a rifle, as he could not get sufficiently near to use a shot gun, and two and twenty geese lay down and expired. The birds, which were very carefully examined, had not even a scratch! The bullet passing close over their heads killed them by concussion of the brain—at least so my friend and I think.

The following is an accurate account of last week's small burst of excitement in the Zhob Valley. The body of a Kamrani Sulleman Khel was found in Zarmalan, just across the border, and the local tribesmen jumped to the conclusion that the man had been murdered by our levies holding Gul Kach. A party of Suleiman Khels collected, and six men with drawn swords appeared before the outpost, and demanded the surrender of the supposed murderers. Getting no satisfaction, they left after a time, and word was at once sent to Major Gott, commanding at Mir Ali Khel, a few miles away. He proceeded to Gul Kach, with a detachment of the 7th Bombay Cavalry and the 27th Bombay Infantry, but on arrival there found no signs of any tribal gathering. The Extra Assistant Commissioner at Fort Sandeman has been sent to inquire into the alleged murder, and to reassure the tribesmen. It seems most unlikely that any trouble will arise, as several parties of the Suleiman Khel with their families are quietly encamped, according to custom, within British territory, and they would have disappeared over the border had any outbreak been contemplated.

The *Times of Ceylon* says:—Some well-known Parsees of Colombo are formulating a scheme for supplying rice up-country, by which they will in future keep rates at one level. They will take the average, for a number of years, and agree to serve at an uniform rate any estates that care to contract with them for a period of five years, taking all risks of losses over railway slips, famines, or other contingencies. We fancy they will find some difficulties in their way, but, of course, it depends on the rate fixed, and whether they can give good security for the carrying out of their contracts.

The Duchess of York, who has always shown a decided penchant for the convenient blouse bodice, has of late ordered one made in rich red corded silk, elaborately tucked perpendicularly to form a yoke, and then horizontally to the waist. Very ingenious are the variety of stuffs and devices applied to this useful garment. Many of the stuffs, checks, tartans, shot-silks, and chameleons show a handsome back velvet brocade thrown all over them. They are always cut high in the neck, and generally end at the waist in a deep or shallow belt, according to taste. One of the most curious fashions of the moment is the wide belt, over which the full blouse forms a species of tuck, which stands away from the figure in a manner that is not altogether graceful. A cold winter is prophesied; and for this there are thick flannel blouses in dark-toned check and plaids, made on the cross, but in simple styles suggestive of great comfort. Fur tippets, fashioned like habit shirts, are made to wear out of doors with these and the other fasionable bodices, and even flannels trimmed with narrow bands of fur, chiefly mink or astrachan. Sometimes the blouse in any material is enlivened by a cape of guipure in white or ecru tones, bordered with half-inch-wide furs.

When the cook and the housemaid took to cycling it was supposed that—in this country, at all events—the worship of the wheel could not go further. But that, the *Westminster Gazette* explains, was a mistake. In one of the London suburbs a much more fascinating spectacle was watched the other day. There is a very dignified convent in the sait suburb. At 5 a.m. the blackbirds in the old trees around the convent chapel sing to an accompaniment of the soft sacred music chanted by the nuns. At 8 a.m. you see a procession of the "holy women" walk silently, with folded hands, along the paths of the beautiful convent grounds, and late at night, "when all the world is still," a red light in the chapel windows tells of vigils and of prayers. But the romance and the sweet mystery of the nunnery have now been rudely disturbed. A new element has been introduced into the convent routine, and on a fine morning several "sociables" may be seen in the grounds, ridden by black-veiled nuns, whose faces show symptoms of suppressed enjoyment. But surely the "bicycle made for two" was never intended for two persons of the same sex!

ENTERTAINMENT AT SANGLI.

A correspondent writes:—Colonel Wray, Political Agent, accompanied by Mrs. Wray, was at Sangli, on his annual inspection visit, this week. During the four or five days that he stayed here, he spent much of his time inspecting the quarantine arrangements made by the state and in suggesting many improvements and alterations. To prevent the importation of bubonic plague into Sangli, quarantine was imposed at his suggestion, and quarantine arrangements have up to now very successfully kept off the disease from the town. The Gymkhana Club entertained the distinguished guests to a pan-sopari in the Ambarvi gardens, in which the club rooms are situated. The Gardens, which are beautifully laid out, were very tastefully decorated with buntings and arches. Shrimant Tatya Saheb, the Chief of Sangli, and the patron of the club, who was invited to grace the occasion by his presence, was also present. Mr. Patkar, the chairman of the managing committee, read on behalf of the club the following address:—We have assembled here, this evening, to honour our distinguished guests. It is needless to say that our highly esteemed Political Agent has, by his deep learning, uprightness, and many other qualities of head and heart won the esteem and affection of all whose good fortune it is to know him, and has laid the subjects of the State in his charge under deep obligation by speedy dispensation of justice. The fact that Sangli enjoys freedom from the prevailing dire epidemic to this day, is principally due to his prudent advice, and to the Chief's exertions. We cannot sufficiently thank him for this. The whole of the S. M. Country in general, and Sangli in particular, sincerely wished to see you, Sir, occupying the exalted position of the Political Agent of S. M. Country and the Carnatic, and that wish, we are all very happy to find, has been, by God's favour, an accomplished facts, and as this is the first time of your kindly honouring our institution with a visit after your elevation to that high official, we respectfully beg to offer to you our most sincere and hearty congratulations. The club is indeed under deep obligations to you, Sir, and Mrs. Wray, for the kind presents of tennis bats, and various other games when the club had the honour of your visit to our town on the last occasion, and we cannot help saying that we almost every evening gratefully remember the kind donors when we use these games. We consider the day a red-letter day in the history of our institution when we have the honour of being treated to a sumptuous entertainment by our kind and genial guests. As you take so much interest in our institution, we hope that a short statement as to how it is getting on would not be out of place. The club was opened under the kind patronage of our respected Chief in October 1892. Since that time the club has been continuously progressing. Many of the subscribers take a lively interest in tennis, and cricket, which requires constant practice and much time, is played by the students of the Sangli High School, to whom every facility is given with the object of creating a taste for this noble game, which has become popular elsewhere. The students are also allowed to play tennis. Another branch of the club is the institution of indoor games, such as halma, grand racer, chess, bosic, etc., and which are very freely and enthusiastically availed of. The last but not the least important branch of the institution is the reading room, where a few novels, magazines, and newspapers are kept for the use of the members. The club owes its existence mainly to the kind patronage of Shrimant Tatya Saheb, who is ever ready to lend his helping hand to our institution. This is the brief history, and before concluding it I, on behalf of the members of the club, beg to tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to our distinguished guests and to Shrimant Tatya Saheb for their having kindly complied with our request, humble as it is, to honour our institution by their visits at the sacrifice of their valuable time. We feel ourselves specially honoured by the presence of Mrs. Wray, as she has so kindly condescended to oblige us at so much personal inconvenience. We are indebted to the Chief for his kind presence here this evening, as notwithstanding that to-day is a fast day with him, he has complied with our humble request.

Colonel Wray, in reply, thanked the members of the club for having invited him and Mrs. Wray to the entertainment, and the Chief for having come there though it was a fast day, and he expressed his pleasure at the satisfactory condition of the club, in which Mrs. Wray and he had always felt the greatest interest, as they did in all matters concerning the Sangli State and people, with whom they have been associated for so many years, and that they were particularly pleased to see how well the panthers and other animals, and the plants are cared for in this beautiful garden, in which Mrs. Wray has always taken such special interest. As regards plague measures, the Colonel remarked that he felt much gratified at what the chairman had said on behalf of the Sangli people about his personal endeavours to keep the disease away from the Southern Maratha Country and Kolhapur town and villages, and that he considered it was for him to thank the Chief for his liberality and co-operation (especially in respect to the new rules that had suggested themselves in connection with the Laudre outbreak), and the Sangli State officials, namely, the State Karbhari, Naib Karbhari, Chief Medical Officer, and Judge, for their untiring exertions, without which it would have been impossible to conduct all the measures which have been taken, and that these remarks apply also to the Chief and officials of the neighbouring Miraj (Senior and Junior) States. At the same time, he urged that the danger is by no means past, and that all should continue to devote themselves to this cause in respect to which every individual has a certain amount of responsibility in keeping his house and premises clean, reporting arrivals of strangers and declaring cases of sickness without a moment's delay; and that Sangli being the gate of the Southern Maratha Country, the Sangli people by doing all they can to keep this dreadful disease out of their own town and villages will have the satisfaction of feeling that they have helped with their neighbours Miraj (Senior and Junior) to protect the neighbouring States and the country to the south; and by hard work he hoped that under Providence the threatened danger would still be averted, and that in three months more there would be no need of further anxiety.

The Political Agent's reply, which was sincere and spoke well the real sentiments of his heart, was rendered in Marathi by the chairman to the managing committee for the benefit of the Chief and Marathi-knowing gentlemen. The State Band, which was in attendance, then played, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of attar and pan-sopari.

IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION IN GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the following might be of some interest to your readers, I give in detail some of the improvements introduced by the present Governor-General, Colonel J. J. Machado. It is well known that the small Portuguese possession was in a state of complete anarchy before his Excellency took charge of the settlement, but such has been the activity and energy displayed by his Excellency, that within the space of about two months perfect order reigns throughout Goa.

The first act that signalised his government was the grant of general amnesty to the revolters, who so long waged a guerilla war against the Government forces, obtaining their unconditional submission by the display of much tact and firmness. This act of his Excellency evoked a chorus of applause from the whole country. Since then Colonel Machado has been busy in bringing the administration to some order. I will mention only a few of his acts:—

Suspension of martial law, under which so many innocent citizens were persecuted; abrogating the law under which people could be shot without trial; freeing the Goa press from the Gagging Act; and reducing the taxes which had become unbearable. So soon as he saw his way through the difficulties besetting the administration in general, he ordered the construction of new roads, himself supervising the plans of surveys. He has ordered the survey of harbours and rivers, with a view to introducing dredging operations. Every department has been thoroughly inspected, with the result that many of the officers who could not find sufficient work to occupy them in Pangim have been transferred to different localities, and the heads of departments ordered to furnish annual reports of their working—a thing which was unknown in Goa. Seeing the Judicial service accustomed to perform its functions in a dilatory manner, he has instructed the Chief Judge to infuse more activity in that department. Not the least important act of his Excellency was the generous and charitable impulse which prompted him to open a Famine Relief Fund, as the Government Treasury was all but empty; while the pangs of famine were keenly felt all over the country. He cancelled the Customs duties on grain; which dues were absurd, considering that more than half of the food-stuff has to be imported from British districts. The sending home of the Portuguese expeditionary force was in a great measure due to all these measures that his Excellency took, and the saving to the impoverished Treasury of Goa is enormous. Besides this he has been economising in all directions. It is but natural that all these acts of excellent administration has produced an intense feeling of gratitude and admiration for his Excellency. This has found vent in an appeal, made by Mr. J. P. Pinto, to his countrymen in Goa, proposing them to petition the King Dom Carlos I. to honour Colonel Machado with the rank of Viceroy, and reward him with the title of the Marquis of Satary. The idea of Mr. Pinto has found favour in many influential quarters, and may be expected to be realised at no distant date.—Yours, &c.,

A GOAN.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 14.

Drydale, Surgn Major, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from England.
Woodwright, Major, Punjab, 4th Dragoon Guards, from Cavalry Depot.
Smith, Surgn Lt, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from Aldershot.
Macdonald, Surgn Capt, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from Portsmouth.
Crocker, Capt, Punjab, 9th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Killett, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, from England.
Maher, Surgn Major, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from England.
Wilson-Farquharson, Capt, Sirhind Dist, from leave, from England.
Forde, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, Service in India, from Ireland.
Minniece, Surgn Capt, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from Aldershot.
Hayes, Surgn Lt, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from Aldershot.
Hore, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, Service in India, from Aldershot.
Tunniss, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, Service in India, from Aldershot.
Dixon, Surgn Major, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Pocock, Surgn Capt, Punjab, A M S, Service in India, from Horefield.
Coule, Capt, Bengal, The Cameronians, from leave, from England.
Higgins, Lt, Bombay, R A, on transfer, from Malta.

November 15.

White, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Malta.

November 16.

Hubbard, Surg Capt, Bengal I, to rejoin from England.
Dallas Edge, Brig Surg Lieut Col, Bombay, A M S, on duty, from Poona.
Gibbs, Surg Lt, Bombay, I M S, on sick leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—November 15.

Smith, Surg Lt, Punjab, A M S, first tour in India to Rawalpindi.
Tunis, Surg Capt, Punjab, A M S, on duty to Rawalpindi.
Hore, Surg Capt, Punjab, A M S, on duty to Rawalpindi.
Swan, Lt, Bom, R H A, on duty to Kirkee.

November 16.

Macdonald, Surg Capt, Bengal A M S, on duty, to Rawalpindi.
Higgins, Lt Bombay, R A, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th November, 1897.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to G Coy.:—No. 4273 Vol. W. H. Hallen.

3. Particulars of the conditions of "Colonel Bayley's Challenge up" for 1897-98 for Adult Companies have been issued to Officers Commanding Companies, and can be seen at Head-quarters.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th November, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

2. The following member having left Bombay is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gr. W. Rushworth.

3. The first Spoon Competition will take place on Sunday the 21st instant, distances 200 and 300 yards.

4. The following is published for information:—

Spoon Competition Committee.—Major G. W. Roughton, President, Lieut A. J. Peile, R. A. Adjt, Coy. Sergt. Major J. P. Watson, Sergts. H. O. Coates, W. F. Zurhorst, and H. G. Hyde, Bombr. B. Robbins, and Gr. A. L. Rhenius, Hony. Secy.

Rules and Bye-Laws.—The same as last year.

5. Programme of matches will be posted at both Headquarters and at the Corps' Club for information.

6. The "Club Cup" will be shot for on the Coorla range on the 4th Sunday in each during the drill season, under the same conditions as last year. The 1st Competition being on the 28th instant.

7. The "Dewar Cup" will be competed for under the same conditions as the "Club Cup" on the second Sunday in each month during the drill season beginning on 12th Dec. Range 300 yards. No entrance fee.

8. All Competitions will be decided under the new B. P. R. A. Rules, with the exception of targets and marking, which will be as formery.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits at the Riding School at 7 a.m. punctually.

2. There will be practice on the rifle range at Colaba on Saturday, the 20th November, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 18.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. K. Leslie to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the current year ending the 19th Dec 1897 in succession to Sir George Cotton, Kt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F W Wodehouse to act as First Asst Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, during the absence of Lieut Col J H Sadler on leave or pending further orders.

Mr L P Walsh, C I E, Political Supt, Savantvadi, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the subjects prescribed in paragraphs 4 to 7 of Govt Resolution, Political Dept, No. 3983, dated the 30th June 1894, for the Department Examination of Political Officers:—Lieut H Harrison, offg Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, Lieut C F Harold, acting Second in Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and Lieut J R B G Carter acting Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Lieut Col J H Sadler, First Asst Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Rule 3, clause 1 (*b*) of the Rules framed under Sec 60 (*r*) of the Prisons Act, 1894, for the appointment and guidance of Visitors of Prisons, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be official Visitors of Prison at Dharwar:—Mr F G H Anderson, I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the first class and Rao Bahadur K N Bhangaonkar, Dist Depy Clr and Magte of the first class.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 95 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr C H Longley, on reversion to British service, to be a temporary third grade Asst Supt of Police in the Surat Dist for Plague Duty. Mr Longley's pay while holding the above appointment will be Rs. 300 per mensem.

In supersession of so much of Govt Notification No 7529, dated the 15th Oct 1897, as relates to the officers and appointments mentioned below, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr F T V Austin, on return from leave, to be Dist Supt of Police in the Thana Dist, Mr J R Tregear to be Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist, Mr E H Ingle, on relief by Mr H R Hume, to be Asst Supt of Police in the Thana Dist, relieving Mr D G Ommanney, Mr J G Foard to continue to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist, Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Kavasji to continue to act as Dist, Supt of Police in the Surat Dist, and Mr A F Grey to continue to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Azam Kamaldin Lal Muhammad, acting Head Munshi, taluka Guni, and Azam Teckchand Mewaram, acting Head Munshi, taluka Hala, in the district of Hyderabad, are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Rao Bahadur Behecharlal Jiwanlal, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kaira, with additional powers specified.

Azam Motilal Chunilal, Head Karkun, taluka Broach in the district of Broach, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Mgte of the second class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Pandurang Ganesh Patwardhan, acting Mahalkari Petha Guhagar in the district of Ratnagiri, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Azam Bhavanishankar Mugatram, Mahalkari, petha Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, of specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorize Azam Bhavanishankar Mugatram to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under the provisions of Sec 14 of Act II of 1864 (The Aden Court Act) H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieut H F Jacob, acting Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887 and Act X of 1888.

Under the provisions of Sec 18 of the said Act, H E in Council is also pleased to invest Lt H F Jacob with all the powers, excepting the power under Sec 407, conferred or which may be conferred on a Magte of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for Aden and its dependencies wherein the said Code is in force.

Under the provisions of Sec 23 of the same Code, H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut H F Jacob to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of B'bay other than the Presidency Town of B'bay.

Mr C G H Fawcett, I CS, is allowed privilege leave for one month and sixteen days from the 8th Nov, 1897.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr H F Carvelho to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Poona and to invest him with the following additional powers specified.

Mr O C G Hayter, Asst Supt of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, passed on the 8th Oct 1897 an examination in Sindhi according to the test prescribed in Rule XIV of the Rules relating to Police Officers of the 22nd Dec 1894.

Mr Jehangir Dorabhai Framji, Acting Collr of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the dist of Karachi.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Tanmanishanker Ratanshanker, extra head Karkun, taluka Borsad in the dist of Kaira, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Balaji Mangavkar, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Ankola in the dist of Kanara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a M of the second class in that dist, and is invested with addition powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabhai Desai, Mamlatdar, talu Dohad in the dist of Panch Mahals, is appointed und Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a M of the first class in that district.

Messrs H Kendall, I C S, and C V Vernon, I C S, Collrs in the dist of Ahmedabad, are appointed under Sec of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magtes of second class in that dist.

Messrs Kendall and Vernon are also appointed, und Sec 22 of the Code to be Justices of the Peace within and f the territories subject to the administration of the Govt Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C H A Hill, I C S, are placed at t disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with eff from the 5th Nov 1897.

Mr C N Seddon, I C S, Depy Supt, Gujarat Revenu Survey, is granted furlough on medical certificate for o year.

Mr V D P Rebeiro, L C E, extra Asst Conservr of Fores third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, is allowe privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Woodrow to hold charge of the office of Divisional For Officer, Bijapur, in addition to his own, during the absence Mr V D P Rebeiro on leave or pending further orders.

Mr F L Charles is permitted to resign H M's Covenant Civil Service on the Bombay Estab with effect from t 29th Jan 1898.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji to act as Huzur Accoun Officer, Poona.

Mr J H E Tupper, I C S, passed with credit the Lowe Standard Departmental Examination on the 11th Oct 1897.

Mr Tupper passed an examination in Sindhi on the 11t Oct 1897.

Mr J H E Tupper, I C S, to be Asst Collr in Sind.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standa Departmental Examination on the 11th Oct 1897.—

Passed with Credit.—Mr Narayandas Jamnadas, Fou Munshi, Asst Collr's Office, Tando Division. Passed.—M Thawardas Fatehchand, Local Fund Clerk, Asst Coll office, Larkhana.

Mr J C Pringle, I C S, passed the Higher Standa Departmental Examination on the 12th Oct 1897.

Mr Pringle passed an examination in Sindhi on the 1 Oct 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create, und Article 95 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations three tempora appointments of additional Dy Collrs, sixth grade, in Sin and to appoint Rao Saheb Jagatrai Khubchand, Mr Phillipowsky and Rao Saheb Narain das Motaram to them.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Low Standard Departmental Examination on the 11th Oct 1897

Passed with Credit—Mr Trikamlal Pranjivandas, Karku Asst Collr's Office, Kaira, Mr Narmadashankar Devashank B A, Karkun, taluka Dhandhuka, Ahmedabad, and M Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi, Clerk, Commissioner, Northe Division's Office.

Passed—Mr Lallubhai Pranlal Mehta, B A, Karkun t Dohad, Panch Mahals, Mr Kashibhai Vastabhai, B A, Th Clerk, Collector's Office, Kaira, Mr Natvarlal Maganlal, Cl Collr's Correspondence Office Surat, Mr Balvant Sub Masargupi, Karkun, Commissioner Southern Divisi Office, Mr Shivram Balvant Rege, Clerk, Account Off Kaira, Mr Somabhai Jethabhai, Karkun, taluka, Mehmada Kaira, Mr Gopalrao Balvantrao, Karkun, Asst Collr's Offi Broach, Mr Maganlal Harilall, Clerk, Commr, Central Di sion's Office, Alienation Branch, Mr Sadashiv Balkrish Limaye, Clerk, Collr's Office, Colaba, Mr Satyappa Sankap Ghali, B A, Karkun, taluka Sampgaon, Belgaum, and M Bhargav Govind Shahane, Karkun, Forest Settleme Office, Satara.

2. The names are arranged in the order of the merit.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standar Departmental Examination on the 12th October, 1897:—M Jagannath Balkrishna Garde, B A, Shirastedar to the As Collr, Colaba, Mr Chhaganlal Harilal, BA, Second Karkun, Thasra, Kaira, Mr Hari Vishvanath Gokhale, B A, Shirastedar, City Magistrate's office, Sholapur, and Mr Palkrishna Vishnu Chakradev, B A, Treasury Karkun, Mahad, Kolaba.

The names are arranged in the order of merit.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgn Major R W S Lyons, MD, or pending further orders:—Surgn Capt L F Childe, M B, to act as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, and Surgn Capt S E Prall, M B, BS, to act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Curator of Pathological Museum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for sixteen days granted to Mr P C H Snow, I C S, Barrister-at-Law, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in Govt Notification No. 5839, dated the 23rd Oct 1897, is hereby cancelled.

The appointment of Mr J H DuBoulay, I C S, to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr Snow, made in Govt Notification No 5840, dated the 23rd Oct 1897, is also hereby cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H S Lawrence, I C S, to be sub pro tem Under Secy to Govt, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Depts vice Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S, granted leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Article 95, Civil Service Regulations, to appoint Mr R B Stewart, I C S with effect from the 14th Oct 1897.

As Chief Plague Authority in the Nasik Dist he should exercise all the powers hither to conferred or which may hereafter be conferred on District Magistrates under Act III of 1897.

The undermentioned Doctors, lately arrived from England have been placed on general Plague duty with effect from the dates of their arrival in Bombay:—Drs F M Gibson, C H B Adams, F Anderson, E Maynard, R H Castellese E Hill, L W Richards, and L G Haydon 22nd Oct 1897, Drs A G R Cameron, E L Marsh, H W Beach, J T Leon, E L Hunt and Miss M Hunter, 31st Oct 1897.

Asst Surgn J P Pocha has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Railway Inspection at Bhusaval with effect from the 8th Oct 1897, forenoon.

Surgn Capt B H F Leumann, I M S, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge Plague Flying Column No. VII at Sholapur with effect from the 18th Oct, 1897, forenoon.

Surgn Capt C H L Meyer, M D, I M S, has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Plague Flying Column No. IX at Hubli with effect from the 27th Oct 1897, afternoon.

Temporary Asst Surgn J V P Mascarenhas, L M and S, has been attached to the Plague Flying Column No IX at Hubli with effect from the 29th Oct 1897, afternoon.

Temporary Asst Surgn P D Paguis has been appointed Medical officer in charge Plague Flying Column No 1 at Lonavla, with effect from the 27th Oct 1897, afternoon, vice Surgn Capt C H L Meyer, transferred.

Surg Major R W S Lyons, M D, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—The Rev J H Mackay, M A., to be Hony Chaplain vice the Rev T H Greig, resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Surgn Capt L F Childe, M B, to act as First Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, during the absence of Surgn Major R W S Lyons, M D, or pending further orders, Surgn Capt S E Prall, M B, B S, to act as Second Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and Registrar Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, vice Surgn Capt Childe, pending further orders, and Surg Major J C H Peacocke, on return from leave, to act as Civil Surgn, Ratnagiri, pending further orders.

Asst Surg C M Rodrigues has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of Plague Flying Column No 3 at Igatpuri with effect from the 22nd Oct 1897, forenoon, vice Surgn Lieut Gwyther, transferred.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names:—Lieut M E L Bruce, I S C, and Lieut W St A Wake, British Infantry Sholapur, Lieut W W Bickford, I S C and Lieut J L Alexander, I S C, Palanpur, Lieut C S Fellows, I S C, and Lieut W L J Carey, R A, Surat, Capt A H Kellie, I S C, Manmad.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr Bangalore Krishnarao, B A, L C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from Southern to the Indus Left Bank Division, and Mr Vishnu Narayan Vartak, M A, L C E, Asst Engr, 3rd grade old, from Central to the Northern Division.

Mr W L S L Cameron, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for one year and a half under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations from date of relief.

Mr M Visvesvaraiya, B A, L C E, Assoc M Inst C E, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Central Division to the Dharwar Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Rebsch, M Inst C E, Exec Engr, 1st grade, to act as Suptdg Engr, Central Division, during the absence of Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr J R Hatherly, Exec Engr, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from date of relief.

Mr C N Clifton, Exec Engr, 1st grade, on Famine Relief duty in the Sholapur Dist, is transferred to the Ahmednagar Dist.

Mr P K Chitale, L C E, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Sholapur Dist in the Central Division to the Dharwar Dist in the Southern Division.

The services of Capt W V Scudamore, R E, Asst Eng. 1st Grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, for employment on Field Service.

Capt Scudamore was relieved of his departmental duties on the afternoon of 12th Nov 1897.

Mr Rustam Framji Bhathena, passed student of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, who has been appointed to this Presidency, vide Govt Notification No 94, dated 10th Nov 1897, is posted to the Indus Left Bank Division.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of twelve months, furlough to Mr H S Jones, Ex Engr, Rajputana-Malwa Railway with effect from the 26th Nov 1897 or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Bapu Narayan Athavale, B A, LL B, as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Khudabaksh Sumarkhan is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Tando in the Hyderabad Dist vice Mr Jiwanram Rochiram, promoted.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Central Division.

Mr Vishnu Sadashiv Kelkar is appointed additional Special Plague Mamlatdar for duty in the Karad Taluka in the Satara Dist until further orders.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vinayak Bakre Mahalkari of Guhagar in the Ratnagiri Dist, now acting Mamlatdar of Roha, is appointed, on relief by Rao Saheb Appaji Vishwanath Gadkari, to act as Mamlatdar of Khed in the Ratnagiri Dist during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Parchure, the permanent incumbent, or until further orders.

Wanted a Wife.—A farmer in Manitoba recently wrote to England asking for a wife to be sent to him. We believe he meant well, and we hope he met with success; but good wives are not usually to be obtained in this way. In such a matter a man cannot safely trust to the judgment of another, but must use his own. In choosing a wife every man's judgment varies. In other things it is not so. For instance, the judgment of every sensible man is in favour of Holloway's Pills and Ointment for the cure of liver complaints, disordered stomach, shattered nerves, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, scalds, burns, and all skin diseases.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE wives of Siamese noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads. The average length of it is about an inch and a half.

The newness of the new woman has worn off, and she has already degenerated into a bore. The absurdity, says a contemporary, of her pose and the perversity of her claims diverted us for a while, just as we were diverted, a couple of decades ago, by the antics of the apostles of sunflower-worshipping "æstheticism."

What would be one's feeling if at the end of a large banquet, given by a society grande dame in London, she were to turn to her guests and say:—"If you want any washing done send it here." Yet this custom exists, it is said, in Brazil, and that in the houses of the most wealthy. It is there quite usual to take in washing as an employment for the numerous servants of the noble household.

Young women make a big blunder if they do not learn to take care of a home. It is a grievous social and moral wrong when girls are brought up helpless in domestic life. How often we see mothers engaged in domestic duties like a slave in order that the girl may enjoy every luxury and do nothing; indeed, many hardly let their daughters soil their hands. No woman ought to marry who cannot look well to the ways of her household.

The Queen of Italy is, perhaps, the best educated Queen in Europe. She is almost as thoroughly conversant with German, French, English, and Spanish as she is with her own Italian, besides being both a Latin and a Greek scholar, and she is so fond of Shakespeare that she has written for her own use a little book on her heroines. Queen Margherita is also very familiar with the writings of Ruskin and Darwin, among other English writes, besides being well acquainted with European literature generally, and numbers among her studies such subjects as theology, geology, and botany.

According to the latest official statistics on the subject, actresses have the best chance of marriage. Domestic servants come a good second. Lady journalists are snapped up rather rapidly, generally by literary men. Lady typewriters have excellent chances of marriage. Factory girls seldom remain single. Nurses in hospitals, contrary to general belief, have poor chances of making good matches. For once love stories are right, for governesses have hardly any chances of matrimony, and if they have a love affair it generally ends unhappily. Young ladies in shops, however, have excellent prospects of marriage. Dressmakers and lady clerks, too, can usually secure good partners.

She is a happy woman who occupies the position of her husband's confidante, but not every one is wise enough to attain it. The tactful wife wins her husband's confidence, but she never attempts to force it. She shows to him that the truth, even if it is unpleasant, will be received with better grace than will any attempt at smooth dissimulation. To maintain happiness and a perfect relation the business and social exactions of each should be known by the other, and the first plank in the barrier of deceit torn down by a full and honest acknowledgment. When this basis is established things may be trusted to run smoothly. Mutual confidence disarms suspicion and destroys jealousy, which are the two gravest enemies of life's most serious and beautiful partnerships.

Girls may always rest assured that if a shy man shows indication of affection for them, these indications are but slight evidences of a really great affection. A shy man is never insincere, and he simply cannot flirt. Girls sometimes despise the shy man, because it occurs to them that he is a physical coward. And women, no matter what their station in life, their education or their depth of feeling, unanimously, and as a sex, abhor the man who is a coward. The shy man, though he is thus so retiring in manner, is always, without exception, braver than the blustering man, who in the trivialities of life has things so much his own way. When a shy girl wins a man's affections he really thinks he is the luckiest man on earth. Of course, he ought to think this, but some men only say they think it.

Lady Jeune speaks out in a contemporary on behalf of the much-abused custom of giving wedding presents. She says:—"It is the fashion in these days to decry every innovation or find fault with its intention or results, and every one will persist in saying that people only give wedding presents for two reasons; first, that they may be asked to the wedding ceremony; and secondly, because they hope to receive presents themselves in return, or in some way to benefit by their generosity. If it were a social law that every one was to give and receive presents, there might be good cause in complaining of such a tax; but as the gift is voluntary, no one should complain, as it is their own fault if they do not evade it. We fail to see why wedding presents should be considered such a grievance, and have no sympathy with those who cry out against the custom."

Though it is only too true that dress grows more elaborate and more costly every year, it is yet equally true that the ingenious can usually find means of utilising the variations of costume as they crop up in the service of economy. In the wardrobe upstairs there will be found the wherewithal to supply these telling and comfortable touches, and the muff to boot. Furriers can now do almost anything with fur. Even the long-unsuspected ravages of that mighty atom, the moth, can be remedied in a fashion that erases all traces of the silvery-winged little mischief's misdeeds. A girl endowed with taste and whose fingers have become expert in handling the needle can dress in the height of the fashion at very little expense. Those frillings that make a full jabot up the left side of the moujik look rather prohibitively dear to the eye of the novice, but they can be bought ready frilled by the yard at any draper's. As to the braiding, it can be done at home with some of the wavy braids sold for the purpose. Even the "jewelled" belts can be embroidered by by nimble fingers by the fireside. A few steel beads and a length of belt ribbon are all that is necessary. If the worker be not clever enough to improvise the design as she works, there are dozens all ready to her hand in the shops. Briggs's patterns are traced in some material that irons off on the belt ready for working over.

The true economist seldom throws away an evening bodice, knowing well that it can be trimmed and retrimmed at least a dozen times. The present fashion of loading everything with frillings favours the thrifty, who realise the truth of Sir Philip Sidney's saying that "thrift is the fuel of magnificence." Chiffon, at first sight so extravagant, is a prefect treasure to those who economise, whether from necessity or choice. It can be adapted to frilling, puffs, ruches (not at all difficult to make at home, though needing patience), pleats, and the manufacture of the long sleeves that are now so fashionable with evening dress. Excellent devices they are, when the arms are indifferent in colour and too meagre in form, and those who have beautiful arms may be confidently trusted not to wear any but the shortest sleeves. These, too, can be made of chiffon, though the aid of a good pattern has often to be evoked. A "made-up" as well as a "flat" will sometimes be necessary, a piece of advice that will be intelligible only to the experienced in paper patterns.

The ruches that trim everything just now and make a gown look up-to-date, even if it be but a rechauffe of an historic garment with long memories stretching back into the past, are simple to the needlewoman, and so are the tucks that horizontally or diagonally fret the costume of to-day, according to the exigencies of the figure to which the gown or coat is to be adapted. In arts like this the home dressmaker cannot be expected to excel. They need the long tried experience of the couturier or couturiere, who knows that the real way to secure the custom of the rich and great is to perfect the skill which can contradict the fault of embonpoint or that of the other extreme. Practice on all sorts of figures is necessary to this, and the home dressmaker can scarecely be expected to achieve it.

At the same time there are many articles of dress which it would be pure waste to make at home, even when one possesses a sewing machine that is free from moods, and responds alertly to the industrious suggestions of its owner. Such sewing machines are rare! Most of them require much humouring. Readymade blouses and silk or woollen skirts are among the possible economies, and also the Japanese quilted silk dressing-gowns and jackets that are being imported into this country as fast as the Japanese merchants can send them over. They are invaluable to the invalid, being very light of weight, and yet very warm. They are made in dark colours as well as light. Some are in navy blue lined with light blue or yellow, a peculiarly bright and happy tone of which seems to be the secret of Japanese dyers. The jackets are much appreciated for slipping on over an evening gown before going out to a theatre or dance, or on returning. Until this season the prices of these dainty and useful things has been prohibitive, only a few vendors having secured the monopoly, but now there is open market, with the usual agreeable results to the purchaser.

Question:
W[illegible]at killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer:
"Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—
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Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

NOTICES.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
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CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
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"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT' CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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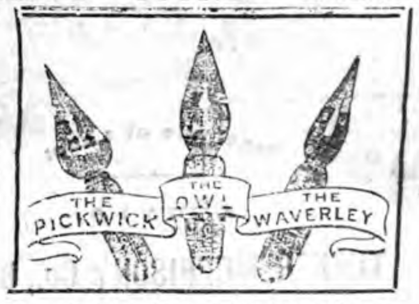

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Professor of Chemistry.
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For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
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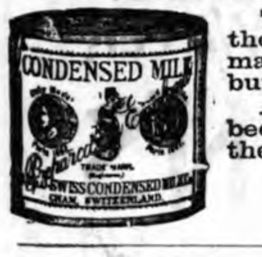

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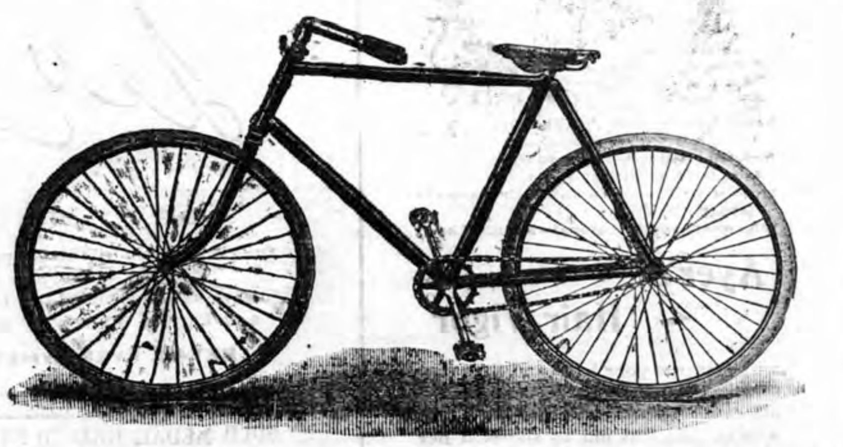

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.